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THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A BATTLE FOUGHT NEAR SAARBRUCK.

THE FRENCH BEATEN AND PURSUED.

PRUSSIA SAID TO BE SHORT OF AMMUNITION.

Another Unsuccessful Effort to Prevent War.

Rumored Attack on the Prussian Fleet at Scheveningen.

National Enthusiasm in Prussia

Sketch of the French Position.

French Naval Supremacy Acknowledged.

The Defenses of Mayence Impregnable.

The London Press Less Belligerent in Tone.

France Bribes Italy by Giving Her Sovereignty Over Rome.

Attitudes of the Various Powers.

The Pope Openly Favors Prussia —Austria will Maintain Passive, Unarmed Neutrality—Wartemburg Joins Prussia—Turkish Reserves Called Out—The French Fleet in the Baltic—French Men-of-War Aground—Address of the Reichstag in Reply to King William's Speech—Advance in the English Rate of Discount—Distribution of Italian Forces—Hanoverians Volunteering for French Service, &c., &c.

Battle Near Saarbruck—The French Beaten.

LONDON, July 21.—The Cologne *Gazette* reports a combat near Saarbruck, between the Prussians and French. The latter were beaten and pursued.

Picket Firing.

LONDON, July 21, 6 P. M.—There is no news as yet of a battle, although a collision is momentarily expected. The pickets and guards on the frontier exchange shots now and then, which have been reported as skirmishes, but beyond this nothing like a fight has occurred.

The Scene of the First Battle.

The first battle will take place on the Moselle, the border of France and Prussia proper, a few miles north of Metz, which place is the present headquarters of a portion of the French army.

The Troops to be Engaged.

The battle will be waged on the side of France by what is termed the Army of the Moselle, composed of the Second, Third, and Fourth corps, and commanded by Marshal Bazaine. They will be met by the Prussian forces under command of the Crown Prince in person.

A Terrible Conflict Predicted.

The supposition here is that it will be a most disastrous conflict, as both sides will fight with desperation, and much depends upon the issue to the land, knowing as they do that much of the prestige of war depends on the first engagement.

The London Press Less Belligerent.

The papers of London this morning are less defiant and belligerent in their tone than at first. They have studied the profit that strict neutrality will produce, and one of the leading journals even hints that Belgium may go to the rescue before England will interfere.

French Supremacy on the Ocean.

The supremacy of France on the ocean is acknowledged by Prussia, and no naval engagement of any magnitude is expected to take place.

Disposition of the German Steamers.

The German steamers this side are all locked up in neutral ports, where they will probably remain until they can legally venture out under the flag of some other State.

Sketch of the French Campaign.

LONDON, July 21.—The following sketch of the French campaign has been obtained from a reliable source: The French army is concentrating within a quadrilateral formed by the towns of Nancy, Thionville, Strasbourg and Mayence, south of Strasbourg. On the same meridian is the intrenched camp at Belfont, where a *corps d'armee* is holding up the position to cover the right of the French army. Another corps will be on reserve at Chalons-sur-Marne. The entire army will be composed of eight corps, each of three or four divisions of infantry, and from six to eight regiments of cavalry. Each division will have three batteries of artillery and one company of engineers, and will comprise from ten to twelve thousand men. The army of the Moselle will be commanded by Marshal Bazaine and composed of the Second, Third and Fourth corps. The headquarters of the respective corps will be at St. Arold, Metz and Thionville. The army of the Rhine, which MacMahon will command, is composed of the First, Fifth, and Seventh corps, with its headquarters respectively at Strasbourg, Bitche and Belfont. A corps under command of Gen. De Failly will be posted around Bitche, and will unite with the two army corps in camp at Chalons.

Hanoverians.

Three hundred Hanoverians have volunteered for the French service.

Turkey Will Fight for Pay.

Turkey offers France two hundred thousand soldiers for pay.

English Troops Ready to Sail for Antwerp.

The English Cabinet, after a stormy session, ordered ten thousand troops to be held in readiness to depart for Antwerp, if necessary, for the protection of the neutrality of Belgium.

Excitement in England.

The market and all classes of people in this city are excited over the prospect that England will become involved in a general European war.

Partisan Spirit Deprecated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* deprecates the exhibition of a partisan spirit on the Parliamentary discussions on a war between France and England.

Prussia Short of Ammunition.

It is believed here that the Prussians are short of ammunition, and that the French know it, and hence the great activity of their movements.

The Rival Corps.

Military men affirm that the Prussian Kugelspritze is equivalent to the French Mitrailleuse.

Defenses of Mayence Impregnable.

The citizens around the forts of Mayence have been filled with water, and the works at that place are considered impregnable.

Austria Not in Sympathy with Germany.

The *Eastern Budget*, a semi-official journal, denies the sympathy of Austria with Germany.

The Pope Openly Favors Prussia.

According to accounts from Rome, the Pope openly favors Prussia.

French Men-of-War Aground.

The men-of-war Aviz and Hirondelle, accompanying the French fleet, got aground on the island of Villeland, off the Dutch coast. When lightened of their guns they may get afloat.

Wartemburg Joins Prussia.

The French Government has been notified that the Kingdom of Wirtemberg joins Prussia. Bavaria also announces her adherence to the national cause.

War Loan Voted.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse-Darmstadt has voted a large war loan.

National Enthusiasm in Prussia.

A Berlin correspondent says: Thanks to organization, Prussia will in a few days be equal to France. At all points national enthusiasm is unbounded. The colleges and schools are closed, and the students are throwing to recruiting offices to be enrolled. The scenes of 1814 are repeated. The same is true of South Germany.

French Fleet in the Baltic.

The French fleet passed through the sound and entered the Baltic.

Turkey Absolutely Neutral.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 21.—The *Levant Herald* announces that the first class of reserves have been called under arms. This, with the regular forces, makes an army 330,000 strong. The policy of Turkey is absolute neutrality.

Address in Reply to King William's Speech.

BERLIN, July 20.—The Reichstag voted unanimously a loyal address in reply to the King's speech. On reading the address the members of the Reichstag and entire assemblage of spectators, including Prince Leopold, Mr. Bancroft, the American Minister, and other notable persons, arose and remained standing until the reading ended. The scene was one of deep solemnity.

Discredited.

LONDON, July 21.—The statement made yesterday that the English government intends to dispatch a body of troops to protect Belgium, is generally discredited.

No Fighting at Forbach.

The *Daily News* of this morning pronounces the rumor of a battle, reported to have occurred near Forbach, yesterday, as false. It was merely an exchange of shots by the sentinels of the customary patrol.

Advance in the English Rate of Discount.

The officers of the Bank of England, at noon to-day, announced an advance in the rate of discount one-half of one per cent. The minimum rate is now three per cent. The advance had been anticipated in moneyed circles for several days, and it is generally supposed that the effect has been discounted.

Freight Rates Advanced.

Freights for the Mediterranean are taken at war rates only.

Rumored Attack on the Prussian Fleet.

PARIS, July 21, 2 A. M.—A rumor is afloat here of an attack being made by the French on the Prussian fleet at Scheveningen, and that the French army had made an advance into the Prussian territory.

France Gives Italy Sovereignty Over Rome.

It is also said that France gives Italy the sovereignty over Rome.

Another Unsuccessful Effort to Prevent War.

The representatives of the foreign powers here made another united effort to-day to prevent war, but were unsuccessful.

Spanish Neutrality.

Madrid journals advise the neutrality of Spain.

Month of the Weser Obstructed.

BERLIN, July 21.—The mouth of the river Weser has been closed with sunken hulks to prevent the entrance of the French navy.

A Prize offered from Illinois.

An enthusiastic German in Illinois has sent a check telegram to Count von Bismarck, promising to pay two hundred dollars to the captor of the first French flag.

Unanimous Vote.

The vote in the North German Parliament yesterday, for extraordinary credit of 120,000,000 thalers, was unanimous at first and second readings.

A Surprise Intended.

Bismarck informed the North German Parliament yesterday that the declaration of war was the first and only document officially received from France, proving conclusively that a surprise was intended.

Armed Neutrality of Austria.

It is still believed here that Austria will maintain a passive neutrality, without arming.

Patriotic Germans.

Upon the arrival of the steamship Cimbria at Havre, on Saturday, on her regular trip from Hamburg to New York, five hundred Germans, who had paid their passage to America, hearing of the declaration of war, left the ship, returned to Prussia and enlisted in her armies.

Distribution of Italian Forces.

Le Temps has the following information relative to the distribution of the Italian forces. It says: "Italy will mass fifteen thousand troops in the direction of the Swiss lakes, and six divisions on the river Po. A large number of troops will be concentrated in Tuscany, between Florence, Leghorn and Bologna."

Italy Will Support France.

La Francaise says: "Italy can give France the best assurances that she has declared that her gratitude would determine her course in certain circumstances to actively support France."

The *Debats* urges the conciliation of Italy by the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Patriotism in the Grand Opera House.

Madame Razo, at the Grand Opera House last evening, in the third act of Massaniello, sang "Marseillaise." The scene of excitement and enthusiasm on the occasion was indescribable. The audience arose en masse and joined in the song, which terminated amid deafening shouts of "Vive la France!"

Prussian Residents in France.

PARIS, July 21.—The *Journal Officiel* makes the following announcement: The Emperor has decided on the proposition of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, that all subjects of Prussia, or of the States allied with Prussia, now in France or the French colonies, be permitted to remain, so long as their conduct furnishes no cause for complaint. The admission from this date to the frontier of France of subjects of Prussia, or the allied States, will be subject to special permission, given only exceptionally.

Prussian Merchantmen in French Ports.

In regard to vessels of commerce belonging to the enemy the following rules will be observed: "To such vessels now in French ports, or which may enter such ports in ignorance of war, a delay of thirty days will be granted for their departure, and safe conduct will be given them until their arrival at their destination, or at ports to which they belong. Vessels having shipped cargoes for France on account of French parties, before the declaration, are not liable to capture and may safely discharge their cargoes and load with others in the ports of the Empire, after which they will receive safe conduct to ports to which they belong."

Patriotic Subscriptions.

PARIS, July 21.—Patriotic subscriptions continue. A subscription of the Imperial household giving their month's salary. At the theater last night the Marseillaise occasioned great enthusiasm.

French Circular.

The Government has issued a circular denying that the French troops invaded Bavaria.

The Attitude of Spain, Denmark and Russia.

The *Francais* says Italy promises to maintain a friendly attitude to France, and the latter declines further aid. Favorable reports are received from Denmark and Spain, but Russia is inclined in favor of the Germans.

The Surrender of Benoit, Genl. Ollivier.

The *Journal Officiel* denies that there is any truth in the charge of deceit made against M. Ollivier in the Prussian journals, because he stated that the King of Prussia had invested the French Minister. He then gave notice of the act to Europe, in a circular note. Ollivier was simply inaccurate in his calling a note what was actually a telegram sent in hot haste to all the foreign courts.

Motley's Recall in Connection with the European Imbroglio.

LONDON, July 21.—The *Daily Telegraph* thinks that the rumors in the recall of Minister Motley an intention on the part of the American Government to meddle in the European imbroglio.

Reward Offered for Notification to German Vessels at Sea of the Declaration of War.

The North German Government offers a reward of two pounds sterling on the first notification of the declaration of war given any German vessel at sea, the money to go to the captain of the ship giving such notification.

Disturbances at Nantes.

BRUSSELS, July 21.—A Council of Ministers was held at Vienna yesterday, at which word was received that Austria should maintain a position of watchful neutrality.

The Position of Austria.

The Austrian government is buying horses and accumulating supplies. Her ulterior policy is dependent on that of the Czar.

The American Squadron.

ANTWERP, July 21.—It is announced that the admiral of the European fleet of the United States has received orders to keep his vessels well together and await events. Varlioldi has broken out on board the flag-ship Franklin, but no deaths.

An Absurd Rumor.

LONDON, July 21.—Prince Napoleon has arrived. There was an absurd rumor to-day that he had been captured while crossing the channel.

American Contributions.

In the North German Parliament, yesterday, Dr. Simson read a dispatch from America announcing that the Germans of St. Louis offered a million dollars for the use of the wounded and widows and orphans of the war.

Movements of the French Emperor.

PARIS, July 21, Evening.—The Emperor reached St. Cloud at 6 P. M. He comes to Paris to-morrow to receive the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries. President Schneider will make protestations of the devotion of the representatives of the country for the dynasty and the national cause.

Dissolution of the Corps Legislatif.

La Liberte says the Government has decided to dissolve the Corps Legislatif, if the members should make a strong opposition to the closing of the session.

Wont Use Explosive Bullets.

The same paper states that the Government asked the Berlin Cabinet whether, in case of hostilities, they should permit the use of explosive bullets, and notified them that, if they should do so, France would not hesitate to follow their example. The answer of the Berlin Cabinet was this, that they never intended to resort to such a method of warfare.

Base of Operations of the French.

LONDON, July 21.—It is reported that the French army on the Prussian frontier will make Stiek the base of its operations. The French squadron has left the Edystone lighthouse, and French cruisers are reported off Emden, Hanover.

Negotiating for Transports.

It is reported that the French War Department is negotiating with the Compagnie Trans-Atlantique and Messageries Imperial for the charter of their steamers as transports.

Change of Base.

La Liberte reports that the Prussian troops, massed between Treves and Saarbruck, have fallen back to concentrate between the fortress of Coblentz and Mateence.

The Blockade.

The London *Shipping Gazette*, considering the extended coast line of Prussia, doubts if the blockade can be made effective under the law of nations.

The European Complications in the English Parliament.

In the House of Commons to-night, to questions of which notice had previously been given, Mr. Gladstone said Russia and Austria used every effort with Prussia and France to preserve the peace. He was unable to state what Prussia might have expected from the withdrawal of Prince Leopold, and had no knowledge of the existence of a secret treaty between France and Denmark. He was sorry to say, that all the correspondence in the foreign office, on the proposition of a mutual disarrangement of the nations of Europe, was not ready for publication, but some papers on the subject would be submitted on Friday.

Excitement in the Berlin Bourse.

BERLIN, July 21.—There was great excitement yesterday on the bourse over a rumor that Russia declared war against France. The report received no confirmation. Several failures are announced.

First Prisoners of the War.

A squad of two hundred French soldiers crossed the frontier Tuesday, on reconnoissance. They were made prisoners after a skirmish. None were killed, and a few wounded.

The War Preparations

Are actively going on. The entire army is mobilized, and the artillery is going to the frontier.

The Demands of France.

It is officially stated the demands of France gave Prussia no alternative but refusal. France demanded a pledge that no German should ascend the Spanish throne, that one of the Hohenzollern princes reside permanently in Paris as a hostage, or a heavy amount of money be deposited in France to be forfeited.

France to be Made to Keep the Peace Hereafter.

The official *Gazette* declares that before the war closes Germany and Europe will effect from France guarantee for the observance of peace hereafter, and in case of refusal, will so cripple France as to prevent her from making more mischief.

The Russo-Prussian Alliance.

PARIS, July 21, Evening.—The rumors of Russia's intention of joining Prussia gain greater credence hourly.

France Demands that Austria and Italy Stand by Her.

Couriers left to-day with dispatches for the Cabinets of Austria and Italy. It is believed the Emperor demands the fulfillment by those powers of the agreement already made to stand by France.

Adjournment of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, July 21.—All the propositions and demands made by the Government have been voted by the Reichstag, which, after an ardent speech by Count Von Bismarck, has adjourned.

Withdrawal of French Troops from Rome.

It is said an order for the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome will be issued on Monday.

Naval Activity in England.

LONDON, July 21.—Large orders have been issued by the Government for naval supplies. There is great activity at all the naval stations. Several war vessels have been ordered to concentrate at Plymouth.

Americans Volunteering for France.

LONDON, July 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says a foreign legion is proposed, and four hundred Americans have volunteered to fight against Prussia. Other Americans subscribed liberally to the hospital fund.

Lying in Wait.

It is thought the French frigate off Eddystone is lying in wait for the German steamer Hohenstaufen. The admiralty has directed vessels to watch the French cruisers. The Hamburg steamers, however, will continue to run.

Hospital Funds.

The Germans are raising patriotic hospital funds in Liverpool and elsewhere.

THE NEWS AT WASHINGTON.

Prussian Purchases of Naval Stores in this Country Suspended.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

The State Department has received no dispatches to-day in regard to the European war. The various legations have only such advices as have been anticipated by cable, with the exception of information received from the Prussian legation to the effect that his government would confine its operations mainly to the land, and make use of its navy to a very limited extent, and entirely for defense, unless a different course is forced upon it. The Prussian Minister had already begun negotiations in several quarters for naval stores, and had dispatched an agent to a different port for war vessels which he proposed to buy if they proved to be in good order. These negotiations have consequently been suspended. Neither of the representatives of the contending parties here has received notification of the declaration of war, and consequently our government has not been formally notified.

Meetings of Germans.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The Germans held another large meeting last night, at which mayor Cole and several other prominent gentlemen spoke. All their enthusiasm prevailed.

A very large meeting was also held at St. Joseph, last night, at which resolutions of deep sympathy with Prussia were adopted, and a considerable sum of money raised.

Preparations for War.

MEMPHIS, July 21.—The Germans of this city held a meeting last night, and resolutions of sympathy with Prussia were adopted. The following telegram was sent to King William: "May victory perch upon your banners."

The Irish hold a mass meeting Saturday to indorse Napoleon.

Departure of French Steamers.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Baron Geroldt this evening received the following answer from the French Government: "The French Government refuses to exempt the North German steamers from capture, except those at sea, in port of war, which may enter the French ports." The Baron immediately telegraphed the above to the Consul General of North Germany at New York.

The Germans in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 21.—An enthusiastic German mass meeting was held last night and resolutions indorsing Prussia adopted.

Reply to the German Citizens of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 21.—The following dispatch was received to-night from the President of the North German Parliament, in reply to the address adopted by the German meeting here on Monday night:

BERLIN, July 21, 1870.

Your telegram of the 19th has been brought to the knowledge of King William, of the Reichs'ag, and of the German people. I am instructed to express unanimous resolution of the Reichstag to tender to you, and through you to the whole German population of your city, the assurance that, in the name of the whole German nation, with emotions of deep gratitude, our thanks for this expression of sympathy are rendered. Separated by wide distances from your old homes, but never severed from the Fatherland, we feel sure You shall find your people true and your faith in the future of Germany shall be fulfilled, so will it God. (Signed)

SIMSON."

The War Feeling in New York.

[From the Tribune of Wednesday.]

The activity in the city in respect to the European war has thus far been exclusively confined to the German side. While many leading German citizens and the German press in important cities of German organizations have come out most emphatically and distinctly in favor of war and of Prussia; while they have begun organizing societies for adding the sick and wounded, have offered purses for the maintenance of families left in the Prussian service, nothing has been heard from the French among our citizens. Very slight interest seems to be taken in the question by them, and public expressions of opinion are wanting. The fact has been put forward by them to correspond to and to counteract the effects of the enthusiastic German meetings, and the great general meeting for which they are actively preparing.

What a French Importer Thinks.

A leading French importer, when asked as to all his views of what the French residents of this city are likely to do, stated that he thought they would do nothing, as they were greatly in the minority compared with the Germans. He did not think that the time would be proper for citizens of the United States, born in France, to hold meetings here for the purpose of aiding France, as he regarded it anything but an infringement upon the neutrality of the laws and upon the neutrality of the United States. He was also decidedly opposed to seeing his countrymen doing anything like Fenianism and Orangeism, and if any one wished to contribute anything to the French cause he would hand it over to Paris, but even that he regarded as hardly proper.

The German Bankers' View of the Situation.

The war enthusiasm extends through all classes of the German people. Not only are they anxious to go to the front and fight for arms, but they seem to have perfect confidence that they will eventually succeed. A German banker of this city, who has been conspicuous for his purchases of gold and sales of government bonds, yesterday stated in conversation, that the only dispatches he had received from Europe were quotations from the foreign market; no private information whatever had influenced him. He thought the war in the end not the slightest doubt, and, as a result of the war, American bonds would come back to this country, because people had no money abroad, and where will they get money if not from here, and for what? They can't coin it, but must coin money from their flesh, and as this is the readiest market, French and German holders of American securities will send them here, and draw gold. The sale of American securities is not a question of credit, but of necessity. France and Prussia must have money, and they can only get money from their own stables, so, in order to lend it, must turn their United States bonds into gold in response to a query as to whether the French or German people would be sufficiently patriotic to invest in securities at a time that would be subject to heavy fluctuations and such risks, his preference would be, were he sued by a neutral country, he replied, most certainly they will be, and so far from investing in American bonds, they will go down, and gold will advance. The only article you can send to Europe is breadstuffs, and Germany will take but little of them, as she has no carrying trade, and Europe is full of breadstuffs. As to this dispatch from Minister Bismarck with regard to protecting private property at sea, he did not think that it will be reciprocated by France, although it should be according to the French or Paris Consul Von Bismarck-Schonhausen declared yesterday by the North German Union, was as follows: "Private property on the high seas will be exempt from seizure by His Majesty's ships without regard to reciprocity." The Consul in forwarding the dispatch to the Associated Press calls attention to the fact that Prussia is the first Power to practically execute the treaty with Paris.

The foregoing views were shared by nearly all the bankers, and the decline of American bonds and an advance in gold was predicted by all.

There was considerable excitement in the Bowery gardens last evening. Every where parties of three or four were engaged in an excited conversation, of which *Der Krieg* was the leading theme. At one of the largest gardens there hung under the music stand a large life size portrait of William of Prussia. Standing beneath this picture as a target was a Chasseur d'Afrique, in full uniform, the navy yards of England." Such is the dispatch; and we may be sure that every nation having a sea front is actively preparing itself for an observance of the strictest neutrality in the same way. The forge hammers ring, night and day, in preparing the huge plates for the new iron-clads, and the furnaces are kept at a glow in turning out cannon and mortars, shell and shot, and the other peaceful insignia of neutrality.

A Chance for Poland.

[From the New York Sun.]

From the first intelligence of the declaration of war between France and Prussia, the Polish residents of this city have been profoundly agitated. There are probably not more than a few thousand Poles in New York, but these few thousands represent here a people numbering twenty-four millions, peculiarly situated at this time. The rumor that Russia will join Prussia has inspired glorious hopes in the breasts of the Polish residents of New York.

The Poles favor France. Prussia having joined with Russia and Austria in crushing out Polish independence and in partitioning Poland among themselves.

The desire for the independence of Poland has been secredly kept alive in the Polish hearts, and several times excited to open desperate but heroic struggles against overwhelming numbers of her foes. There are 4,000,000 of Polish under Prussian sway. These 4,000,000 have, in spite of all the efforts of Prussia, steadily assimilated with the Prussian population, but have preserved their traditions, religion, and aspirations.

Five thousand Poles in the Prussian army, forced there by the conscriptive system, and though under ordinary circumstances obedient soldiers, they sympathize almost to a man with France, and will, the Poles of this city confidently believe, desert to the French should a favorable opportunity offer.

There are 12,000,000 Poles under Russian rule. These hate the Russians with an intensity of hatred, and have on two occasions attempted, single handed, to free themselves from their yoke. Should Russia join Prussia, there will be 16,000,000 of Poles under the dominion of two powers, both having them intensely, ardently longing to shake off their yoke.

There are six millions of Poles under Austrian sway. But this fact, it is believed by the Poles of this city, would not retard Austria from giving her sympathy, if not her aid to France particularly, and this belief seems prevalent among the Poles, as Napoleon would offer territorial compensation to Austria, taken from Prussian dominions, in case she should be obliged to allow Galicia (the Austrian part of Poland) to go with Prussian and Russian Poland. But this plan a warlike people, numbering 24,000,000, would be raised to a universal barrier against Russia on the west, and a terrible thorn on the east in the side of Prussia.

PRUSSIA VS. VENEZUELA.

One of Bismarck's Navy Blackmailing Schemes—Government Duped—War Fleet to Obtain Recress from Venezuela—A Speck of Foreign War at Home.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

LA GUAYRA, July 1.

The state of affairs in Venezuela still continues to be very critical, and from the news it seems that the Guzman Blanco party is anything but firmly established, the only question in the panic-ion being that of La Guayra, the rest still holding out for Monagas.

It is reported here that the steamship Conway, formerly in the West Indian mail service, has been purchased by Germans in Curacoa and is being fitted out as a war vessel. A large schooner, the Southerland, has also been purchased and is taking her armament on board at Curacoa. With these two vessels in fighting trim we may look for a naval engagement very shortly.

The Monagas war steamers Bolivar and Federation, with a force of 1,500 troops, and 200 guns, with fifty rounds of shot and shell each, lay at the island of Alcatraz, about three miles from Porto Cabello, having run out of coal and broke in search of more. They had received fustic and other woods for fuel. The commander of the Federation had received a letter bearing that these vessels were at the island, got up steam and went out to them, and sent a demand for the ships to be surrendered to him. They offered an order on the Maracaibo Custom House for the amount, but the Federation did not deem satisfactory and immediately brought its broadside to bear on them, intimating that below them out of the way in case the cash was not forthcoming in fifteen minutes. The money was paid at once, and the Monzor then sailed for this port, where she found a schooner of the Monagas Government blockading. The Federation then informed the Meteor notified the captain of the schooner that the blockade was ineffective, and consequently he was ordered to leave the harbor, and five schooners are expected off the harbor to-day. Another steamer is also said to be in pursuit. In the mean time the Danish schooner Skal Betsi came in here with rifles and ammunition on board.

The fort at this port fired and sent a ball into the Prussian steamer Meteor on her way out, offering the excuse that she made the necessary signals to show that she was a neutral vessel flying the flag of Hamburg, which demands full satisfaction.

Mr. Jessurun, the owner of the steamer Honduras, which was seized by Guzman Blanco, has made a formal protest against the seizure below there, and will, it is said, lodge it with the Dutch government at Curacoa, and also with the Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs, who demanded his passports and left the country on account of this very matter. Several of the Dutch residents, and also of the Dutch residents and vessels, has caused the Holland government to send a fleet here to make a final settlement of all these questions. A powerful steamer of sixty guns is daily expected, and the Dutch flag officers are to follow, so that it appears probable we may have exciting times here. Corp Blanco pronounced and Cogollos remain firm against Guzman, and are arming to resist him. Mr. Jessurun has been released, and embarked for Curacoa on an Italian bark. His packet between Curacoa and Maracaibo continues to run regularly.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Proclamation of the Dogma of Infallibility—The Death of Prevost-Paradol in England—Secret Session of Parliament—The Formation of a New Greek Cabinet Authorized, &c., &c.

Proclamation of Infallibility.

PARIS, July 21.—The dogma of the infallibility of the Pope was proclaimed at Rome on Monday last. Its promulgation was attended with the most imposing ceremonies. The announcement was received with great rejoicing. The public session of the Council commenced at nine o'clock in the morning with the celebration of mass. The Holy Father arrived at the conclusion of mass, and prayers were offered invoking the aid of the Holy Spirit. The fathers were then called upon for their votes on the entire scheme of pr macy and infallibility, and it was adopted by the figures before reported, 538 voted placet and only 2 non placet. In this vote all the legitimate opposition is ended. The Pope then appeared and promulgated the new article of faith, and the ceremonies closed with the *Te Deum*. In the evening all the cardinals in council and spectators joined with enthusiastic devotion.

The Spanish Press on Infallibility.

MADRID, July 21.—The Spanish press generally ridicules the proclamation of the dogma of infallibility.

The War is Viewed by a Catholic Journal.

PARIS, July 21.—One of the journals of this city to-day says the war between France and Prussia as God's intervention to check Protestantism.

Hungary and Austria.

LONDON, July 21.—The fact that Austria is ordering an extended field of maneuvers on Hungary is accepted as proving sincerity for her neutrality.

No News of an Engagement.

LONDON, July 21.—Dates from Paris to noon give no information of an engagement.

Concessions to German Merchantmen.

France has made some important concessions to German merchantmen in French ports, which may come in hereafter, not known of the declaration of war. The concessions are to be made public immediately.

British Bark Sunk by an American Vessel.

LONDON, July 21.—The bark Berkshire was run into and sunk on the east coast of England by an American vessel whose name could not be ascertained. All on board were lost.

The Death of Paradol.

The *Times* deplores the death of Paradol.

Parliament.

LONDON, July 21.—The Commons was in secret session to-night, on the Contagion Disease bill. The Government bought consols largely to-day.

A New Cabinet.

Dispatches from Athens state that the resignation of Ministers has been accepted, and the King has charged Deligerges with the formation of a new Cabinet.

Marine News.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 21.—The steamships Lepsic, Maine and New York will not leave here until officially notified that it is safe to do so.

GLASGOW, July 21.—The steamship Europa, from New York, has arrived.

The steamers of the Liverpool and Baltic line have stopped running.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 21.—It is said that a still further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England will be promulgated.

LONDON, July 21.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of 650,000 in bullion.

PARIS, July 21.—Specie in the Bank of France has decreased 60,000,000 francs. The bank has also decreased 40,000,000 francs in notes, gold and half of silver.

LONDON, July 21, Evening.—Consols 89¾ 5 20 steady; '62s, 81; '65s, 81; '67s, 89½; 10 40s, 79; 10s 5¾@10- 6d; under 11s 10d@18 2d.

Western flour 28@28s. Corn—2 2 mixed 35s 9d. Barley 38s. Peas 39s.

Provisions—Beef 110s. 6d. Lard 72s. Cheese 63s. Bacon—56s for Cumberland cut; 63s for short rib middles.

Common rosin 5s 3d; fine de 13s 3d. Spirits petroleum 1ld; refined 1s 7d.

Tallow 41s 3d. Turpentine 31s. Linseed oil £33 10s. Linseed cakes £10.

LONDON, July 21.—Tallow 45s and firmer. Sperm oil 98s. Sugar 31s 6d@32s 3d. Whale oil £27. Calcutta linseed 63s@63s 6d. Petroleum at London dull at 1s 9½d. Hops 5s@5s 5d.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

M. Berthemy in Charge of the French Legation.

Important Provisions of the Legislative and Executive Appropriation Bill—A Cutting Down of Expenses—Reduction of the Number of Army Officers—Neosho Valley Road to be Built Through the Cherokee Lands, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

The French Minister.

Telegrams from Paris were received at an early hour in New York this morning, by M. Berthemy. He was directed to thank our Government for the courtesies shown in behalf of Prevost-Paradol, informed that a new Minister would be appointed at an early day, and ordered to return to Washington and remain till further instructions. He arrived here this evening, and will have charge of the French Legation for the present. The children of Prevost Paradol will not come here again. His body still lies in the house he had taken, guarded by a squad of marines detailed by the order of the President. It is to be taken to France for burial, in pursuance of directions of friends in Paris. Appropriate funeral services will probably be held to-morrow morning, and the body, accompanied by a responsible and an intimate friend, will leave York on the noon train, and will be sent home by the Saturday steamer. It will be attended by the two French dragoons and the servants who came over with Paradol. The papers and personal effects of the dead minister were found in some confusion, but they have been gathered together and will be sent to France. It has come out that the first signs of flightiness in his talk and manner were observed on the steamer, but members did not take a serious turn till Monday morning. His friends determined on Tuesday that they would ask medical advice on the following day, not one of them imagining that he would take his own life. He spoke, at various times on Monday and Tuesday, of what he wanted done in case anything happened to him, but never once gave an intimation of premeditated suicide. M. Berthemy, who had been transferred to Belgium, is not pleased at being sent back here.

Retrenchment.

The general legislative and executive appropriation bill, signed two or three days before adjournment, contains a few provisions to which attention has not been called. All unexpended appropriations two years old are carried to the account of the Treasury. All copyright business is hereafter to be done with the Librarian of Congress, and his salary is increased to four thousand dollars. All fees to the Sergeant-at-arms of each branch of Congress are to be paid into the Treasury. He will receive fixed salaries, four thousand three hundred and twenty dollars each. Senators and Representatives are allowed but one hundred and twenty-five dollars each for stationery and newspapers. The heads of various Departments here to have letter heads, &c., engraved or lithographed and printed at their own expense. Hereafter all Consular treaties are hereafter to be published in newspapers at the public expense, except those of a general nature, to be selected by the Secretary of State and the appropriation under this head is but seventy-five thousand dollars. The salaries and expenses of officers in charge of internal revenue bonded warehouses are hereafter to be paid by the proprietors of such establishments. For expenses of Congress, Legislative, Executive for the coming year will be entirely paid out of the surplus funds. Heads of Departments cannot pay more than $2,500 per annum for clerk hire for future payment to excess of appropriations.

Reduction of the Army.

The Secretary of War thinks he will not be able to get a single man here for the west till near the middle of next month. Before he goes he will set in motion the machinery of the lately passed act reducing the number of army officers. This law will be published and army orders as soon as an official copy comes down from the State Department. The newspapers have already made known what one of the reductions allows officers to resign with a year's pay, and a considerable number have already signified their purpose to go out under the bounty. The list of those who go before the board for examination is to be published, and several days' notice will probably call on Division Commanders for suggestions. All this reduction of officers in the regular army will not affect a large sum of money prior to first of next February, and it is believed that a large force of troops will pass a small deficiency bill early in the coming session.

The Neosho Valley Road to be Built Through the Cherokee Lands.

The question as to which railroad shall have the right of way through the Cherokee lands has been finally decided by the Attorney General in favor of the Neosho Valley road. This road starts from Kansas City on the Missouri River and Fort Scott road and the Parson road, or one through the Neosho Valley. The Atlantic and Pacific has nothing to do with either one. Soon after Secretary Cox decided together with Gen. Parker, of the Indian Bureau, that under the treaty but a single trunk line could be built through the Indian country, the Atlantic and Pacific road, and the Neosho road designated. Persons at once telegraphed to put in bids in favor of each road.

Argument Against Polygamy.

Rev. Ir. Neeman, of this city, will start in a few days for Utah, to deliver an argument to the Saints against polygamy. This is in accordance with a challenge extended to and accepted by him some weeks ago.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21, 1870.

THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

LEFT FOR LONG BRANCH.

The Prussian Minister, Geroldt, remains here. LEFT FOR LONG BRANCH.

The Prussian Minister, Geroldt, remains here.

POSTAL CHANGES.

The following postal changes were made in Pennsylvania to-day:

Wallis Mills, Westmoreland county—Thos. Mitchell, vice Elias Malone removed; Sheldy, Lycoming county—Wesley Hendricks, vice John Hendrickson removed; Oak Hill, Lancaster county—Abraham Lincoln, vice John R. Hamilton resigned; Schellsburg, Bedford county—R. T. Wilson, vice Emily V. Gordon resigned; Kane City, Erie county—Samuel R. Canning, vice R. A. Lindsey. Establish Riverside, Northumberland county—Benjamin E. Weiss, postmaster; Bloomsburg, Clearfield county—James Goon; Pallas, Snyder county—Daniel Eisenhard.

REPORT OF THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The following is the report of the Department of Agriculture for July, just issued: The condition of wheat is above the average in the following States: Maine, spring, three per cent; New Hampshire, five per cent; Vermont, one per cent; North Carolina, one per cent; Georgia, ten per cent; Alabama, eight per cent; Tennessee, six per cent; West Virginia, eleven per cent; Kentucky, three per cent; Kansas, two per cent; Nebraska, three per cent; Oregon, three per cent. Average crop is indicated in South Carolina and Arkansas, and the following States fall below the average: Delaware, thirty-five per cent

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIII DISTRICT,
Major WM. FREW, Pittsburgh.

CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.

STATE SENATOR.
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.

ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.

COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.

PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.

CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

EVER since the passage of the BARTON ordinance, some four months ago, Mr. Treasurer COCHRAN has had possession of not less than $300,000 of the city funds. There is, therefore, an interest account, amounting to about $6,000, which is due and ought to be paid into the city treasury, with the unexpended balance. The Court has decided that Mr. COCHRAN has no right, moral or legal, to a cent of this interest, and that he should have obeyed the provisions of the ordinance. Will his simply handing over the principal, without at the same time making good the interest, be accepted as a full compliance with the mandate of the Court? Will he be permitted to pocket the $6,000 belonging to the people, and thus take advantage of his own wrong in setting the law at defiance? We shall see.

IT is due to Col. ALEX. HILANDS, one of the Commissioners under the special act authorizing a contract to be made for the indexing of the County Records, to state that he opposed throughout the awarding of the contracts to Messrs. WILLIAMS and PETTY, but insisted upon and voted for giving the work to Mr. JOHN A. SERGEANT, whose bid was less than half that of Mr. WILLIAMS. He believed then, and still believes, that the majority of the Commission erred in judgment, and that Mr. SERGEANT, whose ability was unquestioned, whose bail was as good as any offered, and whose personal reputation and individual responsibility are unexceptionable, should have been employed to do the work. This statement is but just to Col. HILANDS, it strengthens the position taken by the COMMERCIAL against the action of the Commissioners, in failing to award the contract to the lowest responsible bidder.

IT would appear that the late Constitutional Convention of Illinois was guilty of a curious omission, which is the more singular because the work of the Covention was in general so remarkably well done. Several amending sections to the Constitution, as it was provided, were voted upon by separate ballots, and were to take effect even if the main instrument failed of popular approval. The schedule (section 12) declares that if a majority of the votes cast for it, "then *so much* of this Constitution as was not separately submitted shall be the supreme law of the State on and after the 8th of August." There is nowhere any provision that any part of it shall take effect at a later time, excepting that some particular provisions require action of the General Assembly to bring them into operation. The question now is, do the separately submitted sections take effect August 8th, at the same time with the main instrument, or did they go into effect immediately upon their adoption, as would have been the case had they alone been approved? Upon this question the Constitution and the separate sections are alike silent, and upon it, too, mainly depends the decision in the case of Mr. JOHN WENTWORTH against the town of Lyons to restrain from voting upon subscribing $35,000 in railroad stock.

SOCIETY IN THE SOUTH.

Since the war the people of the South have been remarkably reticent, and have done little or nothing to make the outside world acquainted with their condition or prospects. It is sometimes supposed that their calamities have struck them dumb. But even before the war they were not communicative and seldom in any way appealed to the world by the impartation of information, even when it might have answered the purpose of apology or vindication. They were isolated by the institution of slavery and contented in their isolation, and slavery having disappeared, they probably feel slight satisfaction and expect little sympathy from outsiders in describing the condition in which it has left them. In one of the magazines for August we have at length an account of the present social condition of the South by an intelligent writer who was familiar with and admired the Southern society of old times before the war and who intensely sympathizes with the class who have suffered by its overthrow. To all who desire to get an inside view of the state of things in the Southern States, and to look at it through the eyes of the former slave owners the paper will seem very interesting and valuable. And neither its interest nor value is diminished by the fact that we may be unable to sympathize with the writer's evident grief on account of the abolition of slavery.

According to this writer, a profound feeling of discontent pervades Southern society. The sentiments of generosity, friendliness, and frank hospitality by which the people were once animated have given place to suspicion and misanthropy. In many, a feeling of desperation, because they have lost much, impels them to throw away all. Of many, the desire to grow rich has taken entire possession, and drives them into careers of reckless speculation. One result of the advent of the carpet-baggers has been to completely disorganize society. In some places at least, and even disturb the peace of families. These unfortunate beings, from whatever section of the North sprung, regarded as Yankees and conquerors, were treated in a manner which led to annoyance in the way of retaliation, and though thoughtful or prudent men desired and endeavored frequently to receive the intrusive new comers with courtesy, they were unable to control the female members of their own families, and the unpleasant consequences of feminine resentments affected domestic as well as social life. The writer states however that this antagonism has been growing less with every year and is fast ceasing to be a troubling element in society. Another cause of disturbance not likely soon to cease is the relations of debtor and creditor. At the close of the war in most of the States stay-laws were passed "to protect the debtor against unfair losses in the forced sale of his property." As the Legislatures contained more debtors than creditors and as the general sentiment favored the former class, the latter were placed in a great disadvantage. Many took advantage of the extraordinary law to avoid paying debts which they were perfectly able to pay. It often happened that a man formerly rich who had saved enough of his property to live in comfort with his family regarded and treated the mere request to pay as an insult, though the debtor and his family might be in positive want. Loss of property by the war was very extensively made the excuse for the refusal or postponement of payment of just claims with the effect of arraying one-half of the community against the other.

According to this writer, before the war, with the exception of a few planters, there were no large fortunes in the South. Nor were there many poor people relatively to the number of people in comfortable circumstances. The war has changed all this. Speculators and contractors acquired vast wealth, and delight to make a display of their riches, to the mortification of the old families whose modest competence perished with the lost cause. Thus a very disagreeable revolution has been effected in Southern society.

Another antagonism of which we find note taken is the increased contrast and opposition between the educated and the uneducated. Formerly, we are told, humanity in the South consisted chiefly of the whites who could read and write, and of the negroes who could do neither. But the latter were ruled and directed by the former, and no discord resulted from their interaction. At present, the breach is rapidly widening between an educated white class and an ignorant and mercenary class which consists of negroes and mean whites. The number of mean whites, as they are called, was strongly recruited by the suspension of all education during the five years of the war. The stigma of slavery having been removed from the colored man, the uneducated white naturally seeks the society of the illiterate freedman, and great evils are apprehended as consequences of the alliance. Common schools may ultimately counteract these evils, but on account of the prejudices with which they are regarded, the difficulty of procuring good teachers, and some other causes, a long time must elapse before their influence can make much impression.

But according to our magazine writer, the most important element in the unsettlement of Southern society is the disorganization which has proceeded from the dissolution of the relation of master and slave. Evidently, in his memory slavery is invested with innumerable attractions, and when it was destroyed, a thing to him beautiful and worthy vanished from the country. The fond, pensive regret with which he dwells upon the kindly relations to which it gave rise, is almost pathetic. Though not reconciled to emancipation, it is however clear that he expects the next generation to accept it as a blessing for which they ought to be thankful. To us it would be surprising and incredible if very many of the slaveholders who for so long fought for the institution, looked upon disorganized Southern society with other hopes and fears than those expressed by this magazine writer, and we think it was well to publish his essay.

OUR PECKSNIFF.

Some days ago Hon. JAMES L. GRAHAM called on us to ask that a vindication of his public conduct as a Senator from this county from assaults which, as he alleges, were made on it by us in the COMMERCIAL of last week, be printed in our columns. We said to him that we would print whatever he might write and sign. We did not think Mr. GRAHAM would put into his communication anything personally insulting to the editor of this paper, especially as to meet the charges we had made, and being willing to give his defense to the public.

Mr. GRAHAM insolently assumes that another person had prepared our editorial articles, and controlled our columns. On this subject a word to that gentleman: The Editor of this paper divides his responsibility with no one. The articles in question contained our views, pretty clearly expressed, without any special pleading in reference to certain portions of the public conduct of that gentleman. We are responsible for what we said, and will answer to Mr. GRAHAM. If he wishes the truth developed, he need go no further in quest of responsibility. The particulars charged in the articles in question have been related to us by many individuals, at different times, some of whom were Mr. GRAHAM's constituents and some were not. We cannot be ignorant that his political (not to say personal) conduct has been extensively canvassed by his own constituents, and now that he is a candidate for Congress, a more rigid scrutiny is being carried on. His communication shows that he is sensible of it, and he is particularly solicitous to make it appear that he is not the devoted friend and follower of CAMERON, which he is generally imagined to be, although it is well known that CAMERON runs him as an Irishman runs a wheelbarrow. While he is on the subject, let him explain his sudden conversion to CAMERON in January, 1867; the fulsome adulation with which he portrayed the great qualities and exalted virtues of that eminent chieftain; the sycophantic, obsequious spirit with which he acknowledged past errors and pledged future support, in his Harrisburg speech after CAMERON's election in that year. Let him tell from what source he drew the wisdom and virtue which made him wiser and better than his constituents, or, on his own showing, almost unanimously desired him to support another man.

Mr. GRAHAM has assumed the character of a political PECKSNIFF, and candor requires us to say that he fills the *role* to perfection. The character has its value for a time, but it does not wear well. It would be impeaching the intelligence of the people to suppose that this PECKSNIFF has not become quite well known. The character, although an anomaly, is perfectly well defined. It advertises itself, pronounces its own praise, exalts its own virtues, and puts on sanctimonious airs at will. "Heaven preserve Mr. PECKSNIFF from an apostolic look," says Mr. DICKENS, "for had it on this remarkable day. If ever his unruffled smile proclaimed the words 'I am a messenger of peace,' that was its mission now. If ever man combined within himself all the mild qualities of the lamb with a considerable touch of the dove, and not a dash of the crocodile, or the least possible suggestion of the very mildest seasoning of the serpent, that man was he."

This much for our PECKSNIFF to-day. As he is a candidate for office he may undertand that we intend from time to time to bear him company.

IT is not too much to say, that the act of the Commissioners awarding to WILLIAMS the Indexing Job at the Court House is regarded by fair-minded men as wholly indefensible. Under any circumstances this would be the verdict, but when we consider that the job, in almost precisely the same shape, when it was before Judges WILLIAMS and HAMPTON, nearly two years ago, was regarded by them so decidedly fishy that they could not affirm the contract, and that it has been consummated only by smuggling through the Legislature a special enactment—a fair sample of the special legislation whereby Ring-generally live—that it is only a majority of the Commissioners that give it their assent, and that, too, against the earnest protest of at least one of the Board; when we consider who WILLIAMS is, and that it was by him that the special law was engineered through the Legislature in an unusual form, the proceeding becomes at once extraordinary. We are far from charging the gentlemen, or any of them, awarding the contract with corruption. But they have done what they have done, and what they have done is precisely what it is, and we are bound to speak of it and the public will think and speak of it just as it is. This is rendered all the more necessary because of the peculiar character of the times, and the alarming nature of much that is transpiring all around us, specially trying to the pockets of taxpayers and the moral sensibilities of the thoughtful portion of community. If they were called to pass on a single act of wastefulness or corruption; if there were not a thousand instances of the kind, and if the pillage as well as the pockets of the people had not become well-nigh exhausted; if there were not an army on every hand doing nothing but inventing ways to get a living by filching from the public treasury; if getting into office, procuring appointments, hugger-mugging jobs, in the expectation of getting more money than the law allows, if these and a thousand other things of a kindred character did not exist to fill thoughtful people with alarm, it might be that this single job would be suffered to pass with a protest and a frown. But in view of what is seen on every hand, and now that the work of reform has been commenced, such mild treatment will not answer. There must be a remedy, and there never can be a remedy without previous knowledge of the true character of the disease. Probing must be done to know where to lay on the cut; and this usually is disagreeable to the patient. In other words, jobbery must be exposed and stopped; and all the more necessary does this become when it dresses itself in the garb of respectability, or seduces honorable men into giving it countenance and effect.

EVANSTON is a quiet town near Chicago, and a negro went there to board with a white woman and her daughter. He behaved himself, still an Evanston mob, well disguised, broke into the house at midnight, took the widow, sixty years old and an invalid, and her daughter out of bed, stripped and tarred and feathered them. They then fled. The negro was not at home and it was well for them, for a whole gang of such miscreants would be cowardly enough to run from one honest man.

CONGRESS during the session just closed appropriated $167,851,131 64 against $188,834,005 16 asked for in estimates from heads of departments.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mets Volkmar, Sue L. F. Smith and Mathilde F. Wendt, in vogue opened an advertising agency in New York, and with nimble-footed nymphs (they employ only the gentler sex), are constantly busy soliciting ads., for as canvassers they are irresistable.

Conspicuous among the groups in Minister Motley's Fourth of July reception in London were two or three black men, among them the President of Liberia.

At East Saginaw, the other day, Martha Flynn, cook on the steam-tug Little Eastern, was fatally injured by getting her clothing caught in the moving main shaft, whirling her around several times before rescue was possible.

Latest Lake Superior advices are that the Pewabic lode, famous as a rich and profitable belt of amygdaloid, is fairly beyond a doubt, been opened in the workings on the old Clark mine under Mr. Barle. This discovery, it is said, will undoubtedly be of great value to all properties north of the Greenstone.

In Morrison, Illinois, a young orphan girl was seduced, under promise of marriage, by William Furlong, a young gentleman. She became conscious, but Furlong's parents objected to the marriage, alleging previous unchastity on the girl's part. Thereupon many citizens, including married and single ladies, memorialized Furlong's father, urging immediate marriage, pledging themselves to sustain the family socially, as before, in that case. But declining, in case of Furlong's continued opposition to the union, to do so, and of sons and daughters imperilled, and homes rendered less safe from unholy invasion, by such a decision, must withdraw from social intercourse the Furlong family, and forbid them to "withdraw," and Furlong, Junior, left town in fear of tar and feathers, and so ends this novel attempt to use public opinion on the side of virtue.

There is a county on squirrel scalps in California, and one man in Contra Costa county has slain 4,723 of the "varmints," while it is said the bounty has been paid on 500,000 of these trophies this season.

The American newspapers have more and later details of the war than the journals of any European country.

A red lead manufacturer of France has discovered that the use of milk at their meals, which he has made obligatory on his workmen to the extent of one liter daily, preserves the so employed in lead works free from any symptoms of lead disease.

A gentleman who has been forty years in the cultivation of cotton has lately been through Louisiana, and says he never saw the crop looking so fine. It has many dangers yet to run, but there is every reason now to suppose the number of bales of cotton produced at the South this year will considerably exceed the yield of last season.

At a quarter sessions near Belfast, Ireland, a few weeks ago, the plaintiff in a case on trial casually mentioned that he knew he should have to "swear" a witness to the action of the magistrate. The counsel on the other side at once objected to the oath of waving grain is now a jagg-ed and scarred tract of bare land, full of deep holes and pitfalls.

It is a coincidence that on the 15th of July, 1870, the work of defrauding some one should be completed by the restoration of Georgia to the Union, and that on the same day the peace of Europe was broken for no man knows how long.

The bureau of engraving and printing has just executed for the office of the United States Treasurer a supply of black drafts, golden up with a view to prevent fraud. In the amount of the draft is to be written has been printed a ground of variegated fusiliye ink; so that, in case an attempt is made to obliterate figures or words by the application of acids or other rese, the inks forming the ground work will disappear also, and thus indicate the attempt to defraud.

Michigan farmer in trying to drive some children out of his cherry orchard by throwing stones, hit a little girl, whose injuries will probably prove fa al.

The latest Parisian anecdote is very gallant. A Mussulman gentleman at St. Petersburg, on Philadelphia; 1,500 copies were issued, bound in boards, cloth backs, price forty-five cents. In 1867 the complete work was put in Roy. 8vo. published; only 1,250 copies were printed; the demand was so light that several years elapsed before another edition was required.

The California Grand Army of the Republic has decided to erect a monument to General E. D. Baker.

During the hot term the Boston horse railroad companies, appreciating the value and regardful of the comfort of their stock, have at several points on their routes had troughs filled with buckets of water and sponges for the benefit of the sufferers.

Complaints are made that the new jail at Titusville, Mass., which is now nearly finished, looks very well outside, is so badly built as to cells that the cell floors are dropping out from the weight of stones and gravel on which they rest, and which, in fact, rest on the ceilings of the cell below. As many as six cells have thus fallen in places.

Springfield, Mass., is fearful that it has incurred a heavy debt by erecting and furnishing the city of base ball. The *Republican* appeals to the citizens to wash out this bad stain.

The *Radical* magazine has not died, but only suspended until New Years.

A type-setting match between C. C. Wall, of Toledo, and G. A. Barber, of Detroit, take place in Toledo to-morrow. The match is for $500 and the proceeds of the exhibition. The type to be used is nonpareil; time, six hours.

Jesse Smiley lives in a "one-room" cottage at Long Branch, more cheaply and comfortably during the summer than they could at a hotel.

Russia has sent a fleet of steamers as an exploring expedition to the North Pole. They are under the immediate command of the future Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, Grand Duke Alexis, and carry some of the greatest men of science of Russia on board.

The Valuation Commissioners of Maine report that the whole number of polls (male taxable inhabitants) in the State is 145,195, a gain of 15,156 since 1860. The valuation of the taxable real and personal estates amounts to $219,-696,504, an increase of $57,507,929 since 1860.

The new Chicago directory has 100,555 names and tells of banks and bankers, 59; commission merchants, 496; groceries, 1,059; dry goods stores, 198; boot and shoe houses, 237; lumber dealers and manufacturers, 178; pawnbrokers, 464; printers, book and job, 192; newspapers and publications, 74; real estate, 378; saloons, 1,431; wood and coal, 101.

It is feared the Mount Gothard Railway tunnel cannot withstand the constant dripping of the mountain streams, and will have to be abandoned in time.

The opening of a quarry to get turnpike stone in Ballardsville, Oldham county, Kentucky, about thirty miles south of Louisville, has just resulted in the "discovery" that the rock of a vein of curious, yel owish cast matter that chemistry says is "go d, pure gold." Therefore the excitement is intense, and the field that the other day was considered worthless for

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.,)

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FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT

IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,

Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 20, 1870.

The stock market to-day was weak and prices a trifle lower, the market suffering from vague and uncertain rumors relative to the war. The depreciations, however, are not so heavy as the preceding day, being only from ¼ to 1½ per cent. The decline in Lake Shore was the principal feature, which reached 1½. Governments ruled weak and show a further decline throughout the list. The gold market up to the hour of 3:30 P. M. ruled steady, but at 4:30 it fell to 20, a decline of two per cent. on opening rates.

—The following shows the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the second week in July:

1870	$116,890
1869	108,251
Increase	$8,546

—The New York *World* continues its attacks on the German bankers. It says: The conduct of the German banking community in the present condition of affairs is severely criticised. They have been active and energetic since the war news was first received in doing all in their power to run up the price of gold and to run down the price of government bonds. Their powerful influence has been exerted to injure the national credit by the dissemination of sensation rumors, accompanied by heavy purchases of gold and sales of government bonds. To-day, as usual, in the afternoon they ran up the price of gold till it touched 120½. This started the "frigging" the gold market for a high quotation to send to Europe to influence the bond market adversely there when the succeeding day they would become the regular stock jobbing tactics of these German bankers. It is to be feared that they have placed themselves in a critical position. If negotiations for peace should be commenced, then it will be impossible to sell fifty thousand dollars of gold without ten per cent. per month interest, and panic, bankruptcies, and a disastrous dead lock in the Gold Room, like that of the memorable Black Friday in last September, will be the inevitable result. The Gold Room is notoriously not as strong as it might be. Those who lend their gold have no guarantee that they will get it if the price advances very much, or if it is doubtful that the parties lending will receive it back again. The present gold market is a gigantic bubble, engineered solely by the German bankers and their friends. Peace, or any great break in the price of gold would lose to them beyond the capacity of many to respond. Their nervous eagerness to bid gold up and create sensational rumors is evidence that they themselves are fully aware of their critical condition.

The report was circulated that the Bank of France had suspended specie payments, that the French Minister of Finance had stated that the loan of 500,000,000 francs that has been taken, and that the Bank of France will pay in paper money. If this is true, then no gold will be required from this country by France, and the prices of securities on the French Bourse must advance greatly. The price of gold here will then naturally fall. This is true, by lessening the European demand for it.

The weekly bank statement has been much canvassed by the business community. Specie is expressed that money should be more active and dearer when the deposits show the large increase of $18,080,387. The activation of these deposits will disclose this surprise. The loans were increased $7,501,891, and this amount was of course placed to the credit of the borrowers, and figures as a similar amount of "deposits." Deposits are also on the other side of the bank ledger. These loans were made chiefly on gold and to the German Jewish bankers to carry the gold against the Government bonds they sold "short." The specie shows an increase of $5,601,264. This sum forms a portion of the collaterals for the increased loans. Notwithstanding this fact, the banks reckon it as a portion of their legal tender reserve. This runs up the deposits $5,401,251 more and to about $13,600,000. This demand for loans from the German bankers to carry gold naturally made loan-bulls more active and increased the rate for loans.

When the German bankers receive their bonds back from Europe, and export the gold, then this process will make money more easy, because they will repay the loans they have made from our banks to carry gold, and our money market will rest on a sounder basis. When this takes place the "deposits" will show a *decrease*.

—The stock market was unsettled and prices declined under a severe pressure of sales by the bears. No resistance was made to the decline by the bulls, who seem content to let the bears sell and increase the short interest just as long as they are disposed to do so. The real holders of stocks are confident of their position, and that war in Europe will enrich the United States and increase the value of American railway securities.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112½	112¾	112¾
U. S. Bonds '62	108½	109¼	108¾
U. S. Bonds '64	108½	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds '65	108½	108¾	108¾
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '67	107½	107¾	107¾
U. S. Bonds '68	108½	107¾	107¾
10-40s	106½	106¾	106¾
Gold	121½	121½	121½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	120½
U. S. 6s, 1881	112½
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	108½
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	108¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	108¾
U. S. 10-40s	106¾
5-20s, January and July, 1865	107½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	107¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	107¾
Union Pacific Railway	81½
Central Pacific Railway	84½
Currency Pacifics	110

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 20, 1870.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
N. Y. Central	93½	94¼	94	93½	93½	93½
Do. scrip	85	85	85	85	85	85
Erie	22½	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Reading	97½	98	98	97½	95	95½
Harlem	134			133½		
Michigan Cent'l				130		
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	90¾	91
Illinois Central		130		129½		
Cleve. & Pitts		106		106		
Northwestern	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼	82¼
Do. preferred	85	85½	85½	85½	85½	85½
Rock Island	112½	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
St. Paul	60¾	60¾	60¾	60	60	60¼
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾	76¾	76	76	76¼
Wabash	50¾	50¾	50¾	49	49	49
Do. preferred	73	73	73	73		
Fort Wayne	92	92	92¼	92		
Ohio & Miss	34	34½	34½	34	34¼	34½
Chi. & Alton		113¾		113		
Alton pref		118½		118½		
Hartford & Erie		3¾		3½		
N. J. Central		103		103		
Canton				62		
W. U. Tel		34¼		34		
Quicksilver		8		8		
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40	40¼
Adams Express		65¾		65½		
Wells Fargo		14		14		
American		43¾		43¾		
United States		61		61		
Gold	121¾	121½	121¼	120½	120¼	120

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	94½	93½		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	88½	88½		¾
Erie	22½	21¾		¾
Reading	99¼	98		1¼
Harlem	133	133½	½	
Illinois Central	130	129		1
Cleve. and Pitts	106½	106	½	
Northwestern	82½	82½		...
Do. preferred	85½	85½		...
Rock Island	112¾	112½	¼	
St. Paul	60¾	60¾		¾
Do. preferred	76¾	76¾		¾
Fort Wayne	92	92½	½	
Ohio and Miss	34¾	34¾		¼
Pacific Mail	40¾	40¾		...
Adams Express	65¾	65¾		...
Wabash	49	49		...
Do. preferred	72	73	1	
Lake Shore	90¾	90¾		1¾
Gold	122¼	120		2¾

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New York Iron Market.

July 20.—Iron—The demand for Scotch Pig continues light, but owing to the advance in the gold premium prices are a shade firmer; we have only to notice a sale of 50 tons Glengarnock at $34, 4 mos. The inquiry for American is still confined to small parcels, but prices are unchanged; 300 tons Thomas Gray Forge sold at $28; 200 tons Glendon, and 200 do No. 2 Carlton, on private terms. Rails are in moderate request at former rates; cost for English and $70@71 currency for American, at the works in Pennsylvania. The makers of Russian Railroad have advanced their price to $82.50 in fixed Baltic ports, prices have been largely advanced, though Bar is hardly yet up to coal or ore in proportion—we quote Refined Bar, 8s@8s 5d; Common Iron, £7 5s@£8; Scroll, £9 7s@£9 10s; Ovals and Half round, £10@£12; and Hoop £10@£12; currency. Sheet, Horse Shoe, Cods 5-8@3-16 inch, Nail Rod and Common Sheet have not changed. Russia Sheet has stirred a little, but we know of no sales.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—Bagging firm at 30@33½c. Coffee firmer, middling 16c. Flour active; extra and family 4 75@5 00. Grain quiet. Wheat 1 20@1 30. Corn 71@72c. Oats 56c. Rye 90c. Provisions active and higher. Pork $21 50. Bacon 15½@15½c. Bulk meats 11½@12c. Lard 17½c. Hams—sugar cured 24@26. Whisky $1 06@1 07.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY EVENING, July 21, 1870.

The excitement of the past few days has in a measure, subsided, and business and prices are seeking their former quietude and level. True, telegrams from over the water, and all around the border, roll us of "panicy market," "upward tendency," the "top" or "bottom" not yet reached, and that gold and the thermometer are racing—yet, happily, in the commercial, as in the natural world, there is always a calm after a storm, and the first "panicy" blow being over, the sun of prosperity shines out clearly. Flour, provisions and groceries were more materially affected by the passing events in Europe, than any other American staples, and have, in sympathy with gold, made considerable advance, and will yet reach still higher figures. Four, in first hands, is still firm, and stores cannot purchase in large lots, still the supply is fully adequate to meet the demand. The mills are running at their full capacity, and with the stock of grain on hand and their daily purchases, are in position to honor all orders. Groceries—Business was fair, market firm and prices unchanged. Grain—The market is somewhat excited, and nominal quotations rather difficult to obtain. On the whole, the aspect of business is cheering viewed from a stand-point, and the longer the war in Europe lasts the more money somebody will make.

Below we give the quotations as obtained, which will be found to approximate the exact figures. They are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

FLOUR—The market continues firm and unchanged. Some of the leading houses, who had run down their stock, have made large accession, and are now prepared to meet the demands of their customers. The mills are running at their full capacity, and are well stocked with wheat, and flour can be had in scarcity in the supply. The demand is fair, business brisk, and prices tending upwards. The receipts since our last were 875 bbls. Sales to a fair extent was reported at the following: Sales of bakers' and good to prime, $7 25@7 50; other sales were made at various prices. The mill rates for family flour, in barrels (the sack rates being 50@75c per barrel less) are as follows: Eclipse, $7 25; Miami Valley, $6 70; White, $7@$8 00; National, $8; Penn Harold, $7 50; Palmetto, $7 25; Morning Glory, $7; Belle of Monongahela, $7 75. Rye flour firm, with a good demand; sales in bbls at $6 in sacks $5 75@ sack.

GROCERIES—The excited states of the market has somewhat abated, yet holders are resting easy, only supplying customers at the figures given below from day to day. With a decreasing stock, and the troublous state of the market, this is the only legitimate course to pursue. We quote:

SUGARS—Are very strong and tending upward; crushed, powdered and granulated 15½c; A coffee 14½; Roasted 16c; extra 15½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Advancing; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 25@c.

RAW SUGARS—New Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@ 11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@10½c, being an advance of ½@ 1 ₩ lb.

SYRUPS—Prime, reboiled, 75 gallon; navy-myer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Portland 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60 ₩ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson, 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 10; Japan 80@$1 00; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Souchong 90c@$1 20 ₩ lb.

APPLES—The market was firm but not very active. The sales were limited at $3 75@4 00 ₩ bushel.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note as relates to ashes. The demand was moderate and sales were of a similar description. The quote nominally at 7½@8c for pots and 8@8½c for pearls.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ₩ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—This article continues quiet, and the demand is for a limited home trade. The prices are unchanged at 90@95c ₩ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½@; sal soda, 2½@3c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails—2-hoop ₩ doz $2 20; three-hoop ₩ doz $2 75; 3-hoop painted $3; painted with cover $3 50; No. 1 tubs ₩ doz $11 00; do No. 2 ₩ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ₩ doz $2 75.

SKEINS—The market continues dull; flax used will bring $2 15@2 25 ₩ hank; hemp wheat $1 65; 1 25 ₩ hank. Hitmedip and clover not in demand.

EGGS—Very dull, and supply in excess of the demand; buyers not disposed to operate; prices nominally 20@22c ₩ doz

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, July 22, 1870.

REMARKS.—The market since our last has exhibited more firmness, buyers being more numerous and more inclined to purchase. The sales, however, were not large, as buyers were not very willing to pay figures that were demanded. Future deliveries were more tancied. The general impression is that prices have touched bottom.

CRUDE.

The market was firm, with an improved demand. Still, the market was not an active one. The asking rates were: July 10½@10¾c, with offers to buy at the former figures; for August, September and October 10½c was bid; November 10¾c; all year buyers' option lic. The sales were:

2,000 bbls, 1,000 August and 1,000 September, 10½c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year, 10½c
1,000 bbls (a part of 5,000 paid for privilege of placing that amount) S. O. all year, 10½c
1,000 bbls S. O. in 30 days, 10¾c

REFINED.

The market was firm, with an improved inquiry, holders asking an advance for certain deliveries. The asking prices were: July 24½c; August 25½c; September 26½c; October 29½c; November 28c; December 28½c; all year buyers' option 27c. Sales:

2,000 bbls July S. O., 27c
3,000 bbls July S. O., 27½c

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 21.—The *Herald* says: The market was a shade firmer to-day, and though the prices bid were not essentially changed from those of the previous day, a few buyers, combining in part of refiners, were paying prices from five to ten cents above those of yesterday, and small lots of oil were sold upon the upper creek at figures ranging from $5 10@ $5 20; upon the lower creek $5 50 was bid early in the day, and towards noon as high as $5 55@ 5 60 were offered, with sellers at same figures. Outside dispatches exhibit little change, but are decidedly depressed by war advices, with a downward tendency.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$5 10
500 bbls upper creek	5 15
500 bbls upper creek	5 20
250 bbls upper creek	5 10
400 bbls upper creek	5 30
1,000 bbls lower creek	5 50
500 bbls lower creek	5 60
750 bbls lower creek	5 61
250 bbls lower creek	5 55

HOUSEVILLE, July 21.—Market dull and inactive at $5 40@5 50.

PLEASANTVILLE, July 21.—Market very dull; we quote prices at $2 10@2 25 at wells.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 21.—Market dull and prices lower; nominally $4 90 on road, and $5 70@ 80 at the wells.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Closing on the 20th—Crude in bulk 13c asked—crude in shipping order quiet at 11½@11¾c. Refined rather more steadily held with demand small at 25c. Philadelphia delivery in limited inquiry—25c generally asked for July and August delivery; sales 1,000 bbls for July at 25c.

OIL CITY, July 21.—The market is firmer with sales at from $5 55@5 60, according to gravity, on tower road. Oil City delivery nominally 5 50.

TITUSVILLE, July 21.—The market is a shade firmer at $5 10@5 25 on upper creek.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Market weak at 24½@25c for S. W. crude 11½c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 21.—Market a shade firmer, with offers at $5 50. No sales.

TIDIOUTE, July 21.—Crude $4@$4 45.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Market unchanged in every respect.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1:30 P. M.—Spot, 24½c bid, 25c asked; sales 500 bbls on private terms; refined a shade easier; 1,500 bbls, July, at 24½c; 1,000 bbls at 24¾c, closing at 24½c; Philadelphia nominal at 25c bid, and 25¾ asked.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 21.—Market very quiet; nothing doing whatever; crude nominal at about $3 50@3 60; no transactions to-day.

OIL CITY, July 21.—Market quiet; lower crude $5 55@5 60; Oil City $5 85@5 90.

TITUSVILLE, July 21.—The market is quiet but firm; $5 55 was bid freely; sellers holding off. No sales heard of this morning yet.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—Spot 24½c; July 24½c; August 24½@25c; September and December 25½c. Crude 12@12½c; market very dull.

NEW YORK, July 21, 5:30 P. M.—Crude 12¾c; refined still nominal; very dull.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

	bbls		bbls.
F. A. Bates	186	Cosmos Refining Co	74
Vesta Refining Co	134	A. B. Mills	74
A. Bates	468	Tack Bros	74
F. A. Bates	468	Tack Bros	74
Sterling & King	74	Eagle Oil Works	184
Fairview Oil Works	185		
Total			1,949

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Owner to F. A. Bates, 598 bbls crude; Owner to Cosmos Refining Co, 106 bbls crude; Owner to Vesta Refining Co, 134 bbls crude; Owner to Redpath, 154 do do; W. Bartle to A. B Mills, 74 do do; W. Brough to Tack Bros, 74 do do; Owner to Tack Bros, 74 do do; Owner to F. A. Bates, 468 do do; Gaddesh to Tack Bros, 74 do do; Owner to Eagle Oil Works, 184 do do; Owner to Fairview Oil Works, 185 do do; Owner to Goldrick to Fairview Oil Works, 149 do do.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Brooks & Bro, 73 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co, 164 bbls refined to Warden Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

A. D. Miller, 97 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 106 bbls refined to Baldwin & Co, Philadelphia.

Hutchi son Oil and Refining Co, 53 bbls refined to Sonneborn, Pulled Iobis. 433 bbls.

Total shipments to Refined.....

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougner	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmont	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Cairmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Harry	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Three feet nine inches and falling.

ALLEGHENY—Five feet eight inches.

The marks last evening indicated three feet nine inches and falling slowly. The weather was intensely hot. Trade on the wharf was dull and neglected.

The big towboat Ajax arrived at Louisville on Monday with a big tow of empty barges.

The towboat Ironton No. 2 and barges, in charge of Capt. Wm. Caldwell, sailed from here on this day at 12 M. for Wheeling and intermediate points. Passengers' figures are not obtainable. We omit them for the present.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 1 at 5½@5¾c; No. 2 5½c; No. 1 Scotch at 6c; and 6½@6¾c barrel 200 lbs $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 50.

RYE—Sold in fair demand at 80c per bushel; sales of Cleveland white at $2 25. Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We note prices unchanged; sales at 38@ 40c ₩ lb.

BUTTER—The demand has improved with a slight advance in the better descriptions. The receipts are large; sales 28 packages. The current rates were: Fair 18@17c; prime 18@19c; choice lots nicely put up 20@22c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The market is steady, and quiet; fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 9c, and Stearine 15@16c ₩ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ₩ gross.

STARCH—The market was well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: Bran, 3½ ₩ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 40 ₩ cwt.

COURAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 50@1 75 ₩ bbl, and 25@ 30c ₩ box.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen cakes at $2.

FISH—We have nothing new to note at this time. The demand was fair and the supply was similar to the trade as the following: Mackerel No. 1 at 22@23 ₩ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $13; No. 3 medium, $12; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kits—No 1, $3; No. 2 $2 25; No. 3 $1 75c. Lake herring $4 50; white fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish 9½ ₩ cwt.

SOAP—Babbitt's 10c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

FEATHERS—The market is dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 85c ₩ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at 9@10 ₩ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ₩ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

POTATOES—The receipts are steadily increasing; prices are in the decline. We are reported sales of new cups at $2 25@3 per bushel as per quality and condition.

CHEESE—he market continues to be well supplied with the various qualities at slow sales; 150 boxes new secured the current rates; Prime Hamburg 12@12½c; Goshen 15½@16c; Sweitzer 16@16½c.

POULTRY—The receipts are increasing; prices were governed by the size, ranging from 12½@ 16c per pair.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½@9c; country 8½@8¾c.

LUMBER—Sales of Boards—Common $2 50@ @2 75 ₩ bbl; Lonisville $3 @3 50 ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—The following are the closing rates of most descriptions, with a fair degree of excitement in regard to the future movements. Wheat light since our last. Oats, 75 sacks; Rye, 150 sacks; Barley, 50 sacks. Corn in good demand. The current rates were: Wheat firm and wanted, the mills purchasing all parcels that came to Liberty standards. Prime quality they pay $1 35@1 40 ₩ bush. Oats firm at a further advance, sales of lots including 5,000 at 56@ 57c. Corn in better demand, the stock to operate with being small, and offered at prices that would bring 45@46 ₩ bush. Rye—Market firm, with a light stock to operate with; we quote nominally at 95@98 ₩, in sacks of two bushels per load. Barley—Nothing doing worthy of notice.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely limited the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 4@5; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@ 8c ₩ lb.

HAY—The market is well supplied with the receipts; sales Timothy at $10.@12@15; sales of old at $15, $18@20 ₩ ton.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ₩ lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We can report a firm market with an active demand. Holders are not anxious to sell even at the present figures. The following are the quotations of two of the leading houses: Shoulders, 14½@15c; Sides, Plain, 17@17½c; Clear Sides, 18½c; Sugar Cured Hams, 22@23c; S. C. Shoulders, 15½c; Breakfast Bacon 20@21c; Mess Pork, $18@31 50@32 00 ₩ bbl; receipts 244 barrels. Dried Beef, uncut, 20c ₩ lb.

LARD—In tierces at 17½@17¾c; in buckets at 18@18½c.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No. 2 at 85c ₩ gallon.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ₩ bx; Valencia raisins 13@15c ₩ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Hamilton, ¼ 5-can, $1 75 ₩ dozen; ½ 5-cans $3 25; ½ 5-cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We are reported a dull market, with prices low, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ₩ lb.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 6½@ 7c ₩ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3½ @4c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—The advance noted a few days since is barely maintained, though holders are not disposed to drop below the figures. We continue to receive the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 15, and higher, and 3 cts gallon; prices of old whisky are governed by the age and quality.

BROOMS—The market is well supplied. The sales since our last are as follows: At $1 20@

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 21, 1870.

FLOUR—Fairly active, less firm and unchanged.

WHEAT—Active and 3@3½c lower, closing at $1 05@ 1 22 for No 2 this afternoon dull at $1 18 @1 28 @1 28¾ seller August.

CORN—Active and 3@3½c lower, closing at 86¾c seller; 1 the afternoon 86c, seller July.

OAT—Quiet and 2c lower at 41c for No 2.

BARLEY—Dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Active at 97c for wood, and 98c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Steady and firm; mess pork 839; lard 16¾c dry-salted shoulders 12c; sides 14½@15c; clear sides 15½@15¾c.

WHISKY—Active and 1½@2c higher at $1 10@1 10 for tinidard to choice.

CATTLE—More active at $3 25@5 25 for Texas to choice shipping steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 700 bales at 29c for middlings. Flour—receipts 11,318 bbls; for less active and unsettled for shipping and 10@20c lower with free offerings; both grades inclusive; sales 17,000 bbls at $5 60@5 65 for superfine western; 5 85@6 for common to good ext a do; $6 20@ 7 65 for good to choice do; $7 70@7 80 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5 40@5 75 for round hoop Ohio; $5 80@6 25 for trade and family brands; $6 30@7 80 for choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour firm; sales 300 bbls at $5 40@5 60. Meal dull and unchanged; sales 300 bbls at $3 80@4 04, the latter for old. Receipts 118,000 bush wheat; sales 5,000 bush; active at the close and 2@3c lower; sales 30,000 bush at $1 04 for No 1 spring; $1 30@1 38 for No 2 do; $1 47@1 48 for No 1 Milwaukee; $1 49@1 50 for No 2 do; $1 50@1 51 for white; $1 45 for new amb; 1 (0@1 65 for red winter Indiana; $1 60@1 65 for No 2 do. Rye quiet and firm. Barley dull and 10@15c lower; sales 40,000 bush at 91@92½c for prime. Corn—receipts of 39,364 bushels; prices 1@2c lower; sales 30,000 bush at 83@84c for new mixed; 87c for mixed state. Coffee firm, with better demand; sales 1,000 bags Rio at 19½c. Sugar dull and lower; sales 900 hhds Havana at 11½. Rice more active; sales 300 bags Rangoon at 7½@7¾c; 250 bags Patna at 8½c, gold. 75 tcs Carolina at 8½c. Hop improving. Molasses dull and nominal for all classes. Pig iron firm at $36 @, buyers at $30 25; prime mess firmer; sales 350 bbls at $25 @ sold at $19 @. Lard firmer; sales 300 bbls more, at $15 50. Beef in fair demand and firm; sales 200 bbls at $9 25@10 for plain mess, and $11@11 50 for extra do. Butter firmer; sales 1,500 bbls at 22@ 28c for Ohio; 29@30c for State. Cheese firmer; sales 200 boxes at 13½@14c. Freights firmer; sail and steam, to Liverpool, 7½@8d; Glasgow 10d; Hull 9d; Antwerp 10d; Bremen 10d; Hamburg 10d; Rotterdam 10d; London 9d; Cork for orders 45s; Reval 10s; Barcelona 10s; Genoa 10s; Leghorn 10s; Trieste 10s; Havana 10s; Rio Janeiro 10s; Buenos Ayres 10s; Melbourne 10s; Sydney 10s; Shanghai 10s; Hong Kong 10s; Yokohama 10s; Manilla 10s; Singapore 10s; Calcutta 10s; Bombay 10s; Madras 10s; Colombo 10s; Aden 10s; Mauritius 10s; Cape of Good Hope 10s; Algoa Bay 10s; Melbourne 10s; Sydney 10s; Auckland 10s; Foochow 10s; Amoy

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Cooking Ranges, Stoves, &c.—Graff Hugus & Co.
Proposals.—Forench of Mount Washington.
Warehouse for Rent.—John White, Jr.
Check Lost—Smith & Co.
Croquet—R. S. Davis & Co.
Cheese and Flour—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Variety Store—Thompson & Co.
Dancing—Professor D. Mayer.
Dissolution of Partnership.—Wm. F. Kaiser & Co.
Boarding—103 Fourth avenue.
Fine Watches—Bailey & Co.
New Book to be Issued.—Pittsburgh: Its Industries and Commerce.
Patent swing Crib—Logson & Weise.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Hoff's Malt Extract—Tarrant & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Fruit Wax—Thompson & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Dyeing, Ale—Pier, Donald & Co.
Matches—240 Liberty street.
Fly Brushes—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Metropolitan Hotel—Simeon Leland & Co.
Fly Brushes—Thompson & Co.
Cheap Goods—240 Liberty street.
Water-Stock—Bank of Pittsburgh.
Bankers—N. Holmes & Sons.
Brushes and Notions—J. D. Thompson & Co.
Stammerer Goods—Thompson & Co.
Notice—Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.
Ship Agent—T. H. Rattigan.
Shetland Shawls—Morgan stern & Co.
Ladies' and Misses' Hose—Morgan stern & Co.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Captain W. F. Hayward, who killed his son-in-law, Lissley, for the seduction of his daughter, was examined before a magistrate Wednesday afternoon at Chester, Va., and discharged from custody.

Wm. Sanford, a blacksmith, living at Young America, Illinois, on Sunday last was struck by lightning ann instantly killed. His wife, who was standing near him, was considerably injured.

At Oshkosh, Wisconsin, Wednesday afternoon; Johanna Thomas, aged thirteen years, was struck by lightning and killed.

At Denver, Col., yesterday, two men named Patrick and Grisworth, were arrested for participating in the banging of Jas. O'Neil some days since, and bound over for further trial. This is the first instance in that territory where the legal authorities have interfered in the acts of the so-called vigilants.

Hon. Lawrence W. Church, a leading member of the late Illinois Constitutional Convention from McHenry county, died at his residence in Woodstock, Ill., yesterday morning, aged fifty-one years. Col. Church was a leading member of the McHenry county bar, and a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress against Gen Farnsworth, the present incumbent.

It is estimated, says a Boston telegram of yesterday, that the decline in the number of German emigrants to America this year, will reach fully 200,000, on account of the war.

Senator Ames married the daughter of Hon. B. F. Butler at Lowell, Mass., yesterday evening. They leave for Minnesota shortly.

Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., yesterday conferred honorary degrees on R. Heath, of Memphis, John Kendrick, of Marietta, Ohio, and Rev. D. Dewstow, of Illinois.

The managers of the Industrial Exposition, to be held in Cincinnati in September, have contracted with A. L. Helm & Co., of the American Bank Note Company, to furnish diplomas, from steel plates engraved in the highest style of the art. It will contain a view of the building in which the Exposition will be held, besides other appropriate and tasteful devices. The work of erecting additional buildings for machinery began yesterday, and very many applications for space have been received from manufacturers.

Cincinnati was visited yesterday by a violent hail storm, and hail stones fell so rapidly into the river as to form, in appearance, floating cakes of ice.

A young woman named Sarah Green committed suicide at Indianapolis, Ind., yesterday morning, by taking arsenic.

Peter Blimm, who a short time ago killed a boy eight years old, at the house of Mr. Hoffman, near Burlington, Boone county, Ky., and then attempted to outrage the wife of Mr. Hoffman, was promptly arrested. A special grand jury indicted him for murder in the first degree, Wednesday last. Blimm was tried by a court specially convened the same day, and sentenced to be hanged on the 26th of August next. He expresses little concern for his fate.

The boats and fishing tackle seized on the St. Lawrence river have been ordered returned, and hereafter pleasure fishing parties will be granted permits by the overseers of the fisheries.

The Attorney General at Columbus, Ohio, yesterday commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the legality of the recent annexation of territory to Cincinnati.

A San Francisco telegram of yesterday says: It is rumored that a filibustering expedition is being fitted out to capture and plunder the French Colonies of Tahiti and New Caledonia. The French Consul here is preparing for the emergency.

A party of newspaper men and women from the East reached Chicago, Wednesday night, over the Michigan Central Railroad, and will leave this morning for the Pacific Coast. There are representatives from the New York *Tribune, Hearth and Home* New York *Standard*, New York *World, Independent*, Springfield *Republican, Country Gentleman, Rural New Yorker*, Troy *Times*, etc.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, accompanied by Gen. Forsythe, of his staff, and his friend Dr. Hayden, left Chicago for Washington yesterday morning to receive his instructions, and will sail from New York on the Cuban on the 30th. It is understood General Sherman will assume command of that department during the Lieutenant General's absence.

On Tuesday, near Chenoa, Ill., Daniel and Patrick Queeny, with their wives, went out sailing. They were struck by lightning. Daniel and both horses were killed and Patrick was severely shocked.

Geo. W. Redding, the pioneer periodicalist of Boston died yesterday.

An anti-Chinese State Convention has been called to meet at San Francisco, August 9th.

The Emperor of China has appointed a Consul at Portland, Oregon.

STATE NEWS.

Scranton is preparing for the State agricultural exhibition, and work has been already commenced on the necessary buildings.

Samuel Anrand, of Derry, has a cow possessing twin calves, which on the day of birth, weighed fifty pounds each.

It is announced that a new Republican paper will be started in Danville about the first of September next, by E. H. Yordy, Esq., formerly local editor of the Wilkesbarre *Record of the Times*.

Two young men in Johnstown got into a scuffle the other day. One pushed the other against a boy, who in turn fell against another boy, named Williams, knocking him down upon the curbstone so hard as to break his skull. It is thought he will die.

There is to be a swimming match at Conneaut Lake, on the 19th of August, for a purse of $250, between H. S. Reardon, of Meadville, and J. Davis, of Newcastle, N. Y. The distances is to be a mile and a half.

George Zeller, of Meadville, was drowned on Monday, while bathing in Conneaut lake.

The wife of Mrs. Samuel Blough, of Ben's creek, Cambria county, was bitten by a rattlesnake three times, one day last week. The reptile had ensconced itself in a meal barrel, and when Mrs. B. undertook to procure some of the contents thereof, it fastened on her hand. It is thought she will recover.

Adam A. Brown, of Sigterville, has a four-legged chicken, well to-med, about two weeks old, and is as lively as the rest of the flock.

A man bought a 25-cent lottery ticket at the Commissioners of Indiana county not long since. After it had been filled out and handed him, he discovered that it called for $5,000. The mistake was rectified, however, by the people of Indiana insist that the Commissioners are not "the right men in the right place."

From the Lancaster *Intelligencer* we learn that a man named Augustus Kreiter, residing at Litiz, Lancaster county, got out of bed on Friday night, as supposed in his sleep, and fell out of the second story window of his residence. He was discovered in the morning lying in an insensible condition, with his head badly cut. At last accounts he was in a critical state.

Mr. Jonathan Locke, a prominent oil operator at Pleasantville, disappeared on the 6th instant, and has not since been heard from. He is fifty-five years of age, has light blue eyes, weighs from 120 to 125 pounds, and has but three fingers on his left hand, the little finger having been taken off when he was quite young. Any information which will lead to a knowledge of his whereabouts will be thankfully received by Mrs. Sally D. Locke, of Titusville, or Mr. H. H. Locke, of Pleasantville.

On Monday a little boy of six years, son of a colored man named Johnson, in Titusville, was poisoned by swallowing a quantity of concentrated lye, and cannot recover.

The Pleasantville *Gaslight* states that on Sunday last a party of young men at Fagundas City (West Hickory) procured a keg of beer and went out to an engine house to enjoy themselves, among them two brothers who were Swedes. One of them having drank pretty deeply, lay down upon the ground to sleep; while sleeping his comrades engaged in a friendly scuffle, and commenced throwing water upon each other, when some water accidentally went into the face of the sleeping man. He rose up in a towering passion, and attacked his brother. The two clinched and soon went down, when the sober brother, who only sought to hold his brother to prevent further bloodshed, drew on his elder sieeve, the first intimation he had that a knife had been used. He immediately disengaged himself, when the drunken brother, there being in a sitting posture, fell over a corpse. It is a most unfortunate affair, no blame to be attached by those who witnessed it to the living brother.

A census marshal in Forest county states that there is a woman in Harmony township, that county, 107 years old. She was engaged in chopping wood when he saw her.

White oak trees are dying in portions of St. Clair and Union townships, Bedford county, causing some disease, probably from the sting of an insect.

A. B. McCaferty, Esq., has been appointed Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue for Mercer county, vice J. B. Hall, resigned.

Mr. Eli Hartman, of Hollidaysburg, the other day raised a potato stalk four and a half feet in length, containing fifty-six potatoes fit for use, besides a dozen or two of small ones. Pretty good crop for one hill.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, has been unanimously invited by the Executive Committee of the Montgomery County and East Pennsylvania Agricultural Society to deliver the annual address at the fair of the society, on the 15th day of September next. It is confidently expected that Mr. Stephens will accept the invitation.

The Doylestown *Democrat* says: Tag and Thompson, the purchasers of the famous Ingham Spring, over in Solebury, have taken possession of the place and have a gang of workmen employed in constructing a dam for the purpose of raising the water high enough to overflow the higher land surrounding the spring—and which is to be devoted to trout. Intending to go it on a scale of fish that were to count by the hundred thousand. The project is represented to be more for pastime than for profit.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Election of Philadelphia and Erie Railway Stockholders—The New Lease Ratified—Work on the Butler Branch Road—Passenger and Lewistown Railroad, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 21.—The President has approved the decision of Secretary Cox, that the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway has the sole right to construct a railroad from Kansas across Indian territory to Texas.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—An election was held yesterday by the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, to approve of the new lease of the road by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Prior to the election a protest was presented on behalf of the Cleveland, Pittsburgh and Ashtabula Railroad against allowing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to vote on nearly forty thousand shares owned by that company, on the ground that the new lease is in favor of that company, and that the company should not be permitted by its own vote to discharge themselves from the obligation of the former lease. Sixty-three thousand one hundred and sixty-eight votes were cast in favor and twelve thousand seven hundred and seventeen against.

—From the Butler *Citizen* we learn that work on the "Butler Branch Road is progressing finely. It is said now with confidence, that all the grading will be completed by the first of September. Masonry work is also being pushed. Workmen have commenced the construction of the bridge over the Connoquenessing at this place, and everything looks encouraging for the speedy completion of the entire road. The road has been determined as yet, that we are aware of, as to an extension of the road, beyond the junction with the Allegheny line at this place. Should our friends in the western side of our county succeed in realizing their hopes, it is to be hoped that we can have an outlet West as well as East."

—The contractors, says the Middleburg *Post*, who have undertaken to grade the Selinsgrove and Lewistown Railroad, are doing their best to complete the work before the close of the year, and if the laborers can be had the grading of the entire road will be finished before the first day of January, 1871. The only drawback to the early completion of the road is the scarcity of laborers. At Selinsgrove the work on the bridge is progressing finely under the management of Mr. Grosswell, and Mr. Gangler has almost completed the grading of his section of the road near that place. The cut opposite this place will be finished this week. This will leave only about two miles to be graded between Selinsgrove and a point about two miles this side of Beavertown. Near the latter place Mr. Thomas McGovern is pushing the work forward with all possible speed. West of Adamsburg there is another party at work who are pushing things with equal energy. We only see that the work is going bravely on; and we can not see why the cars can not run over the road before the close of next year."

—The Central Railroad of New Jersey has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 20th prox. The following is a statement of the results of the business for the last six months, June being partly estimated: Gross earnings, $2,169 390 54; expenses, $1,262,955 39; net earnings, $1,006,973 15. The net earnings, &c., carried to the credit of profit and loss were three hundred thousand. Interest, $163 546 30; taxes, $72,188 13; dividends, $60,000; surplus over dividend, $166,137 90.

—The Cleveland *Herald* says "that matters pertaining to the Lewisburg, Center and Spruce Creek Railroad are in good shape, and that the prospect of letting the grading at an early date is quite favorable." We sincerely trust that it will not be "hope deferred."

—It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend employing immediately one thousand Chinese to work on the construction of the road. These are induced to come to this State in small numbers, but the inability of the negro laborers, who have left and are still leaving the road in large numbers.

STATE POLITICS.

Miles Joy, of Pymatuning, Mercer county, comes out in a column card in the Greenville *Argus* (dem.), announcing himself as a Republican candidate for Congress, "independent of the action of the county convention to be held on the first of August next." He is opposed to all cliques and rings, and in favor of reform in the civil service.

Henry Johnson, of Muncy, Lycoming county, will, it is said, press his claims as a candidate for State Senator at the approaching convention.

Gen. Langhorne Wister, of Perry county, is a Republican candidate for Senatorial nomination.

Wm. Lewis, Esq., of the Huntingdon *Globe*, is a Republican candidate for State Senator.

E. B. McCrum, Esq., of the Altoona *Tribune*, who was a candidate for the Republican Senatorial nomination, has withdrawn.

Hon. Samuel Calvin publishes his card in the Hollidaysburg *Register*, announcing himself as a candidate for the Congressional nomination in the Seventeenth District.

The Republican primary elections in Juniata county will be held August 20th.

Of Mr. Taylor, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, the Indiana *Messenger* says: "Mr. Taylor is in the prime of life, endowed with remarkable intellectual vigor; a lawyer of eminence, a christian gentleman, and in every respect, the peer of Hon. Henry D. Foster, the Democratic nominee."

OHIO NEWS.

The Ohio Congregationalists have refused, by a vote of 55 to 53, to allow women to sit as delegates in the annual conventions.

A marriage license was recently issued in Stark county to Leonard Bouquet, an eighty-two, and Anne Berngen, twenty years old, January and June.

Mrs. Northrup, widow of the late Judge Northrup, died suddenly in Tiffin on the 19th. She took a prominent part in the hospital service during our late war, and at the time of her death was at the head of a free hospital in Cincinnati. Mrs. N. was a woman of good deeds, and many will live to bless her unselfish acts and christian life.

Zanesville must be a moral place. During the three months ending July 1st there were fifty-one persons fined and costs, being for too free indulgence in whisky. The fines collected amounted to $123.

Nicholas Longworth's once purchased the business portion of the city of Cincinnati for the value of a horse. A tract of land extending to the Miami & Erie Canal on Vine street was once purchased for a demijohn of whisky.

Toledo wants proposals for boring two artesian wells.

John Hershmehorn, residing at Warren Ridge, a few miles below Steubenville, was instantly killed by lightning on Tuesday, while standing under a tree near his father's house.

David Landis, the oldest citizen of Montgomery county, died on Sunday last. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1787, and removed to Ohio in 1805.

John Smyth, aged seventeen, went in bathing at Cleveland when overheated, took sick that night and died.

The public ceremonial on the occasion of the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Joshua R. Giddings, will take place at the public cemetery in Jefferson, stone o'clock on Thursday afternoon next. The remains of the late Joshua R. Giddings will be delivered by Hon. J. A. Garfield. A general invitation is extended to the Congressional and the public—especially the friends and co-laborers of Mr. Giddings, to attend and take part in these ceremonies; when the old soldiers of liberty who have fought at his side, may again meet on a field of battle, and the glorious work accomplished and a hero gone to his reward."

The Salem *Republican* says: Some weeks ago we called attention, in the *Republican*, to the claim of Daniel McCartney, of Salem, as to the power of his memory. The case attracted the attention of several of the Columbus papers, and D. Henkle, who has had four interviews with Mr. McCartney, at which his claims have been fully satisfied, the result of which Mr. Henkle has prepared an article of about thirty pages of foolscap, giving a detailed account of the whole matter, which he proposes to give to the public through one of the magazines.

Fred. Fuller, a German weighing one hundred pounds, died at Akron on the 19th.

Washburn, the Summit county murderer, was "interviewed" by a correspondent on Tuesday, when he informed the correspondent that he had a family to keep, and if he wanted to know anything about the case he would "step across the street and talk with Stanton." Perhaps the man murdered by Washburn for being too intimate with his wife, was Mr. Stanton's forewn. Public opinion is very strong against the murderer.

James Fleming, of Pickaway county, drove to Millar's Station with on Monday. On his way home his horses became frightened, he was thrown from the wagon and dragged a half mile, and so severely injured that he died in a few hours. He was seventy years of age.

A STEAMER'S BOILER EXPLODES.

Four Men Instantly Killed—Seven Others Scalded, Some of Them Fatally.

From the Detroit *Tribune* we learn that early on Sunday morning, as the propeller Gulding Star was leaving Grand river, at Port Maitland, and making for Lake Erie, she was blown to pieces by the explosion of her boilers, and four men were instantly killed and seven dangerously scalded, so that some will probably die. It was thought that among those not killed outright were two on Mill street, near Grand-first ward, Pittsburgh. $700

George Wohlfart to Andrew Milliken, March 16, 1870; same as above $4,000

Executors of Anne H. Irwin to Henry Lovett, May 26, 1870; 24x100 feet on Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, with building $1,000

Jos. Arthurs to T. S. Gregg, May 28, 1870; 10 acres of land in Greenoak, with buildings, &c. $2,000

Henry Holdship to Directors of Lawrence School, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, May 13, 1870; 78 by 160 feet on Charlotte street, Pittsburgh $600

Wm. G. Bravo to same, May 15, 1870; 20 by 160 feet, on same street as above $1,800

Geo. Hoerr to same, May 15, 1870; 100 by 80 feet on same street as above $5,000

Jas. Painter to Thomas Mellon, July 2, 1870; 66 by 160 feet in borough of Temperanceville, with buildings ..... $1,500.

THE CASE OF SUN-STROKE ON TUESDAY.

The Body Identified.

The body of the unknown man who died from the effects of sun-stroke on Tuesday last and whose remains were subsequently taken to Dewees' undertaking establishment for identification, has since been recognized to be that of John Williams, a resident of Schuylkill county, who came here with his wife and two children on Tuesday last, in search of employment. He was stopping at Lugg's, No. 419 Liberty street, and left his lodgings on Tuesday, saying that he would go to Snyder's Glass House, on Penn street, and obtain employment. His wife did not hear of him afterwards until yesterday when her attention was called to the item in the city papers concerning his death, and she visited Devore's establishment where by the clothing she first obtained positive knowledge of the fact that her husband was dead, and a heartrending scene ensued.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 96 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made yesterday:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	78°	7 A. M.	29.7-10
12 M.	91°	12 M.	29.7 10
6 P. M.	87°	6 P. M.	29.7-10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Clear and hot; S. W.; ther. 85°.
Philadelphia—Clear; S. W.; ther. 87°.
Baltimore—Clear and hot; ther. 84°.
Cleveland—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 84°.
Cincinnati—Clear, wind W.; ther. 86°.
Louisville—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 87°.
Indianapolis—Clear; W.; ther. 84°.
Chicago—Clear; E.; ther. 76°.
St. Louis—Clear; W.; ther. 89°.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 89°.
Omaha—Clear; wind N. ther. 74°.
Cheyenne—Cloudy; S. W.; ther. 76°.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brown Mary Ann, Bennington, Pa.	3
Guerard Basil, Mill Run, Pa.	3
Hockett H J, Emporium, Pa.	3
Hutton Jos G, Allegheny, Pa.	3
Huey Prof. R. B., Curlsville, Pa.	3
Hopewood M., Uniontown, Pa.	3

DOGS.—The mortality among the dogs running unmuzzled is still on the increase.

PARADE.—The Duquesne Grays will parade this evening, leaving the armory at 5 o'clock P. M.

AMONG the patents issued on the 19th, we notice one, a design for the shape of jelly cups, to J. S. & T. B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS INVITED.—William Halpin, Esq., Burgess of the borough of Sewickley, Pa., advertises an invitation for proposals to grade certain streets in said borough. Particulars can be obtained at the office of the Burgess.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—W. B. Cook, Esq., having resigned his position as Notary Public for Allegheny county, Governor Geary has appointed Wilson U. Paxton to the vacancy.

CAUGHT FROM A SPARK.—The alarm at half past four yesterday afternoon, was caused by a spark falling on the roof of a house near Twenty-first street, and igniting the shingles. Very little damage was done.

THANKS.—The COMMERCIAL is greatly obliged to Mr. Luedicke, of the *Volksblatt*, for assistance rendered its reporter in translating and reporting the extemporaneous addresses, on the war question, at Turner Hall last evening.

A FOUR MONTHS SOJOURN.—Mayor Brush yesterday gave Polk Harkins a ticket-of-leave for four months sojourn at Cleveland. This sentence was for certain offenses committed on Wednesday, notice of which appeared yesterday.

THE WYCKOFF PAVEMENT.—Mr. John Flinn has been at Williamsport, Pennsylvania, looking into the merits of the Wyckoff wooden pavement. He has ordered several blocks to be put on the principal streets of that city. He is said to have purchased an interest in the patent.

THE TRADE OF THE WEST.—The July number of this valuable monthly, published by F. Woods, corner of Wood street and Third avenue, has been received. It is devoted to the interests of the Northwest of the West, and is an ably conducted journal.

SENT UP.—F. Kinney, formerly an inmate of the Soldiers' Home, Twelfth ward, was sent to the Workhouse for thirty days by Mayor Brush yesterday. He was charged with getting drunk and disorderly, and refusing to go to the Home, an evening or two since, forcing his entrance, and acting in a disorderly manner.

PROSTRATED.—I. N. Coorsin, Esq., was prostrated by the heat yesterday afternoon, on Smithfield street. He was carried into the office of Mr. Shaffer, United States Assistant Assessor, where Drs. Snively and Jones attended him. He was subsequently removed to his home in Allegheny City.

PROFESSIONALS.—Chief of Police Hague requests three Baltimore "professional" thieves, stopping temporarily, and probably permanently, in the city, unless interfered with, to vacate. Else he will be compelled to "run" them in. We doubt not that the knights referred to will appreciate the Chief's technicalities and obey the same.

COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the City Councils will be held on Monday afternoon next, provided a quorum can be procured. At present a large number of the members are absent, either on their farms or at watering places, and it may be possible that neither Branch will obtain a quorum. Common Council has not held a session for nearly two months.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, a team attached to Arbuckle's wagon took fright on Penn avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth street, the vehicle collided with a buggy, which contained a gentleman and two children. One of the horses was badly bruised, and the occupants of the vehicle thrown out, though fortunately they were not seriously injured.

HEBREWS IN COURT.—The runners for two rival Hebrew clothing stores were before Mayor Brush yesterday, one being charged with a grievous offense on the other. The defendant in the matter of using foul and blasphemous language, and for his pains was fined ten dollars and costs, and stated that he was about to appeal a charge of assault and battery, preferred by the same complainant.

A PITTSBURGH CONVICT ASSAULTED.—A dispatch from Baltimore announces that on Monday afternoon, at the Maryland Penitentiary, Thomas Hoffman made a desperate assault on a fellow convict named Howard, *alias* Greer, and inflicted several severe wounds with an ordinary case knife before Greer could be rescued. Hoffman is under life sentence for murder, but is now under sentence for the robbery of an express messenger about a year since. The wounded man is a Pittsburgher, and was sent to the penitentiary for forty-one years for the robbery of a safe containing $2,000.

REPORTED DETECTION OF A ROBBER.—Mr. Brown, whose butcher shop at Braddock's Fields was robbed on Tuesday night of $125, is reported to Alderman Barth the arrest of and charged William Decher, of this city, with being on of the robbers. It is claimed that Decher was in the borough on the night of the robberies, and the circumstances upon which suspicion attaches to him is found in the fact of his having been traced from one of the pot-house to the cars, and thence to the city. He has been arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Monday next.

WHIRLING ALONG.—Such must have been the exclamations of the passengers on board the Pacific Express, East, on Sunday, when the distance between Altoona and Harrisburg, 124 miles, was run in two hours and fifty-nine minutes, including a stoppage of five minutes to take water. This is the fastest time yet made on that road by any regular passenger train. On the occasion of the late excursion of southern railway men over the road, it will be recollected that a train was run from Gallitzen and Irwin's at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour.

BASE BALL.—The Atlantics and Allegheny, respectively announced, play at Union Park, Allegheny, this afternoon. We hope the question of championship of Western Pennsylvania will be finally settled, in order that it may be determined which club will go East and play the Athletics of Philadelphia on Monday next. They will only play one of such clubs, and that should be the strongest one.

The Independent Twenty-second ward Pittsburgh, will play the Hazlewood Juniors this afternoon, at Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward. A number of matches will be played to-morrow.

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Commonwealth vs. Joseph Armstrong, John C. Patch, indicted as common gamblers.

Commonwealth vs. Elijah Hall and Wm. Rafferty, indicted as common gamblers.

Commonwealth vs. Archibald Montague and John Rogan, indicted for conspiracy.

Commonwealth vs. John Nevergold, charged with desertion.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Dolan, indicted for fraudulently conveying away.

Commonwealth vs. John Weed, indicted for seduction, under promise of marriage, etc.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas M. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, July 21, 1870:

Jacob Geiger to Charles W. Harris, July 19, 1870; 2 lots in Morris's plan of Sharpsburg, $600

John Watt to Bart. Telford, March 2, 1867; 26 acres and 5 rods of land in Moon township, with buildings $2,600

Moore Thompson to George Wohlfart, October 19, 1867; lot on Mill street, Twenty-first ward, Pittsburgh $700

George Wohlfart to Andrew Milliken, March 16, 1870; same as above $4,000

Executors of Anne H. Irwin to Henry Lovett, May 26, 1870; 24x100 feet on Forty-fifth street, Pittsburgh, with building $1,000

Jos. Arthurs to T. S. Gregg, May 28, 1870; 10 acres of land in Greenoak, with buildings, &c. $2,000

Henry Holdship to Directors of Lawrence School, Fifteenth ward, Pittsburgh, May 13, 1870; 78 by 160 feet on Charlotte street, Pittsburgh $600

Wm. G. Bravo to same, May 15, 1870; 20 by 160 feet, on same street as above $1,800

Geo. Hoerr to same, May 15, 1870; 100 by 80 feet on same street as above $5,000

Jas. Painter to Thomas Mellon, July 2, 1870; 66 by 160 feet in borough of Temperanceville, with buildings ..... $1,500.

THE CASE OF SUN-STROKE ON TUESDAY.

The Body Identified.

The body of the unknown man who died from the effects of sun-stroke on Tuesday last and whose remains were subsequently taken to Dewees' undertaking establishment for identification, has since been recognized to be that of John Williams, a resident of Schuylkill county, who came here with his wife and two children on Tuesday last, in search of employment. He was stopping at Lugg's, No. 419 Liberty street, and left his lodgings on Tuesday, saying that he would go to Snyder's Glass House, on Penn street, and obtain employment. His wife did not hear of him afterwards until yesterday when her attention was called to the item in the city papers concerning his death, and she visited Devore's establishment where by the clothing she first obtained positive knowledge of the fact that her husband was dead, and a heartrending scene ensued.

THE GERMANS.

SYMPATHY WITH PRUSSIA.

Mass Meeting Last Evening.

Addresses by C. F. Bauer, Esq., Dr. Carl Welfershausen, Dr. A. Meinertshagaen, nd Major A. M. Brown.

A Sanitary Fund--$1,500 Subscribed.

The German people of the city held a large mass meeting at Turner Hall, Sixth avenue last evening, for the purpose of raising a sanitary fund to assist the orphans and widows of the European war, and for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of the people of America with the Fatherland, in their struggle against the Emperor of France. There was a large attendance of the German nationality, while the entire German people of the city were represented. Prussians and Bavarians, Saxons and Hessians, Wurtembergers and Badenese, all were present, and a great deal of enthusiasm was manifested.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Rev. Mr. Shaffer, moved that Dr Ehrhardt, of Allegheny City, be called to the Chair. Carried.

Mr Ehrhart declined and suggested the name of Mr. C. F. Bauer for President.

Mr. Abel proposed the following list of officers:

President—C. F. Bauer, Editor of the *Volksblatt*.

Vice Presidents—T. H. Demmler, G. G. Backofen, U.S. Sch. z. A. Ammon, M. Neckermann, Jacob Painter, Paul F. Schoenhut, C. Ancona, A. Holstein, G. Weitach, Max Livingston, John Roth, Jas. Morgenstern, M. Mussler, Josiah Cohen.

Secretaries—Reporters of the Press.

REMARKS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

On taking the chair, Mr. Bauer, thanked the meeting for the honor conferred, and after stating its objects, said that he considered the outbreak of a war between two great nations so powerful and so great as the German and French people, a misfortune. It seems like a sarcasm on the honor and civilization of the nineteenth century, that two such nations should fight against each other, when those nations are so closely allied in their ideas of liberty. The French people who, by two great revolutions, openly declared its ideas of liberty should not bow to an war with the German people, which is equally liberal in its ideas. And it is only the power of this Emperor on the throne of France that moves this war, and I doubt not that no man in the world can witness, without bitter feelings, the arrogance of this Emperor (applause), who with the worst of feelings seeks the overthrow of the German people. I only wish the people of France and Germany would not bring any sacrifice upon a country for the gratification of a King's cause. I am not in favor of kings and kingdoms. But the present war is not a war of kings; it is the rising of a whole people against the tyranny of a single man, and the result of this war will be the victory of the principles of liberty. (Cheers.) I stand here as an American citizen and as a German, and I hope as King William in this war the banner of freedom may be raised over the whole of Germany with no single dynasty to reign over it, and that it may be a victory not only for the German people, but also for the French people (cheers). When the days of battle are over, when the warriors come home with the laurels on their brows, we hope and trust and believe there will be no Prussia, no Bavaria, no Saxony, but one whole Germany.

The French people are now oppressed by a powerful monarch, and if they get rid of this, their master from a republican form of government in the world to acknowledgment of freedom, and the light it spreads. I now will feature in order that all Germany may win its just rights. Much more I would cry out with all my heart the hope that all Germany may win its just rights. Much more I would say, but I am modest and short. But I see now this man has made a mistake in not coming to Pittsburgh to-day. None acknowledges the German people over the sea. He now recognizes what we are.

There has been an opinion started that it is our duty to send money and men over to our country to carry on the war. That is not what we want. Prussia and Germany can raise men and money enough to carry on their own war. What we want is for our people to help the sick and wounded, and I do believe that every man in Pittsburgh and Allegheny and the surrounding districts will contribute his mite to the full share to that most benevolent fund. (Applause.) The laborer who gives a trifle for this purpose, just as much, if not more than the man of wealth, who may give a much larger sum.

I do not believe that this meeting has any hatred or feeling against France. Perhaps in a few months father and brother will meet on our people, recognizing that both nations possess the same principles of liberty and freedom. Our duty at present is to sympathize with the German people. (Applause.)

ADDRESS OF DR. A. MEINERTSHAGEN.

Rev. Carl Wettershausen was the next speaker called upon, and, when introduced, was greeted with applause He spoke as follows:

FRIENDS AND CITIZENS: I am proud that I belong to the German people—a people, perhaps, the most peaceful, quiet, quality, which I am only German in my sympathies and feelings, but in fact. Since this war is storming like a hurricane over the land, it may be possible that neither Belgium will obtain a quo gu—Our town Council has not held a session for nearly two months.

RUNAWAY.—Yesterday afternoon, a team attached to Arbuckle's wagon took fright on Penn avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-sixth street, the vehicle collided with a buggy, which contained a gentleman and two children. One of the horses was badly bruised, and the occupants of the vehicle thrown out, though fortunately they were not seriously injured.

HEBREWS IN COURT.—The runners for two rival Hebrew clothing stores were before Mayor Brush yesterday, one being charged with a grievous offense on the other. The defendant in the matter of using foul and blasphemous language, was fined ten dollars and costs, and stated that he was about to appeal a charge of assault and battery, preferred by the same complainant.

A PITTSBURGH CONVICT ASSAULTED.—A dispatch from Baltimore announces that on Monday afternoon, at the Maryland Penitentiary, Thomas Hoffman made a desperate assault on a fellow convict named Howard, *alias* Greer, and inflicted several severe wounds with an ordinary case knife before Greer could be rescued. Hoffman is under life sentence for murder, but is now under sentence for the robbery of an express messenger about a year since. The wounded man is a Pittsburgher, and was sent to the penitentiary for forty-one years for the robbery of a safe containing $2,000.

REPORTED DETECTION OF A ROBBER.—Mr. Brown, whose butcher shop at Braddock's Fields was robbed on Tuesday night of $125, is reported to Alderman Barth the arrest of and charged William Decher, of this city, with being on of the robbers. It is claimed that Decher was in the borough on the night of the robberies, and the circumstances upon which suspicion attaches to him is found in the fact of his having been traced from one of the pot-house to the cars, and thence to the city. He has been arrested and held to bail for a hearing on Monday next.

WHIRLING ALONG.—Such must have been the exclamations of the passengers on board the Pacific Express, East, on Sunday, when the distance between Altoona and Harrisburg, 124 miles, was run in two hours and fifty-nine minutes, including a stoppage of five minutes to take water. This is the fastest time yet made on that road by any regular passenger train. On the occasion of the late excursion of southern railway men over the road, it will be recollected that a train was run from Gallitzen and Irwin's at the rate of fifty-four miles an hour.

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